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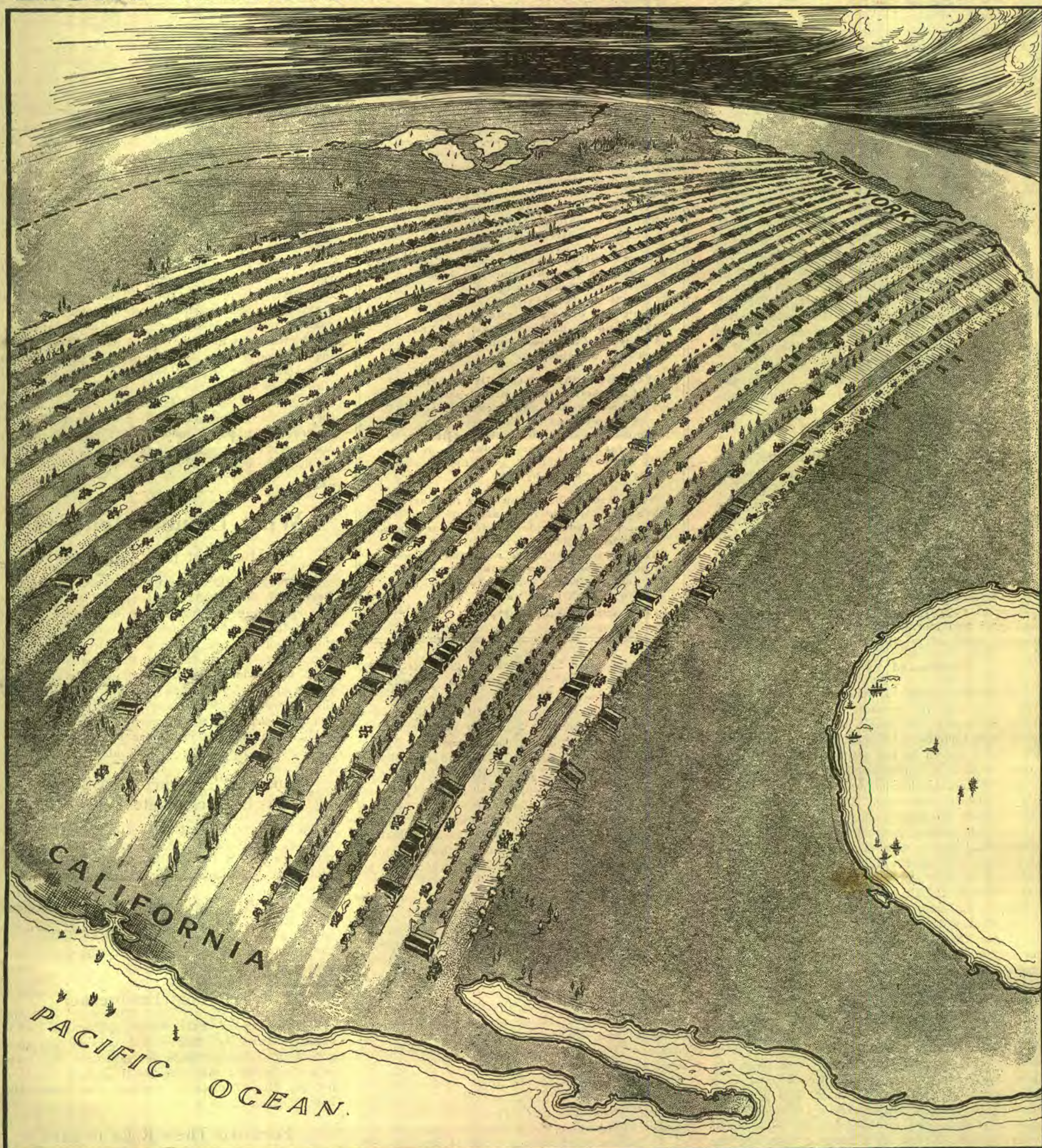
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Signs of the Times

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EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND AUTOMOBILES



Twenty Lincoln Highways from Sea to Sea

SEE PAGE 6

Exit King Alcohol

By GUY WOODBRIDGE WADSWORTH, A. B., D. D.

General Superintendent of California "Dry" Federation

A DISTINGUISHED American educator said recently, "Show the American people what alcohol really is, and the American people will banish every saloon from the land." The American people are being shown. King Alcohol is on the run.

July 1, 1914, was a red letter day in the anti-liquor fight. West Virginia entered the column of prohibition states. The "drys" won the battle, November, 1912, by 92,000 majority; but the saloons remained open until midnight of June 30, 1914. This last day of the liquor régime will long be remembered in West Virginia, as five deaths, due to liquor, occurred on that day.

The United States navy went "dry" on the same day and hour; and Secretary Daniels had the satisfaction of seeing the kingdom of Norway establish a similar regulation June 10, 1914, to apply not only to the navy, but to the army.

From Boise, Idaho, comes a despatch, dated July 1, "Planks favoring state-wide prohibition were incorporated in the platform of the Republican, Democratic, and Progressive parties."

Let us notice certain reasons why alcohol's day of doom is near:

Condemned by Science and Business

1. Science condemns alcohol. It is not a true stimulant, but a narcotic poison. Alcohol is the excretion of the yeast microbe. The medical profession no longer consider it a food, and regard it as a drug whose use is rapidly vanishing.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley says of prohibition: "Personally I would be glad to see nation-wide and world-wide prohibition. I am a prohibitionist. I am firmly convinced that the evils produced by alcohol so far outweigh any of its supposed advantages as to lead logically to but one conclusion, namely, the absolute prohibition of the use of alcohol for any but industrial purposes."

2. Business has no use for alcohol. In January, 1914, the board of trade of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, passed a resolution favoring national prohibition of the liquor traffic. The reasons for doing so were economic. Alcohol is an enemy to efficiency. The liquor traffic greatly reduces the purchasing power of the average citizen. The same dollar can not buy dry-goods and "wet" goods.

In answer to the question, Why do not all commercial bodies take similar action? the truth is that in many of our cities, the brewer and the distiller are heavy depositors and frequently stockholders in the banks. Some of the banks own stock in the breweries and distilleries. The business world is an organism, and the liquor men hold the balance of power; but their day will be short, for intelligent and moral business men are everywhere showing signs of revolt against liquor domination.

Condemned by Patriotism

3. Patriotism cries out against alcohol. This is true in France, the greatest wine-producing country in the world. M. Joseph Reinach, a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, January 23, 1910, delivered a speech in the amphitheater of the Sorbonne, before a joint meeting of the National League against Alcoholism, and the National Federation of Mutual Insurance. The following are quotations from his speech:

"I do not believe, gentlemen, and I will not tire of repeating it, that there is at this moment for men of courage and good will, for all parties, and pre-eminently for the government itself, a single duty which is more pressing than that of engaging in a systematic and irresistible fight against alcoholism."

"If France does not wish to die—and who can doubt but that she still desires to live, and that her genius will yet give the world marvelous surprises—she must begin by burning out the cancer which gnaws within her, which is making greater ravages in the twentieth century than ever famine and the black death made in the middle ages."

In Ernest Gordon's recently published book on "Anti-Alcohol Movement in Europe," which is up to date and authoritative, we find, on page 232, these words: "Turning to France, a land in a galloping alcoholic consumption, we find a marked advance in physical degeneracy. Of the 275,234 conscripts summoned to the colors in 1907, 55,093 were rejected. Normandy a hundred years ago was the principal recruiting ground for cuirassier regiments. To-day the French military authorities are obliged to lower the requirement for cuirassier height."

"In the Norman regiments," writes a correspondent in *En Normandie*, "every fourth man has alcoholic trembling, tinglings in the hands, and mucous vomitings in the morning when rising. They have no power of resistance. On the march it is necessary to watch over them as if they were delicate children. . . . In the department of the Orne fifty-seven per cent of the recruits, according to a circular of the *Ligue Nationale contre l'Alcoolisme*, were rejected in 1903, in the Manche fifty per cent, in the Vallée des Vosges sixty per cent. The military authorities reckon that France loses an army corps each year through alcohol."

General Galliffet, in an interview, after remarking that all serious wounds meant death to a drinking soldier, affirmed that the French race was losing in height, physical force, and morale, because of this plague, and that there was more and more difficulty in filling the contingents. "In a mountain depart-

What the Liquor Traffic Demands

We want six thousand boys a year,
To sacrifice to old King Beer—
Young fellows, full of life and cheer,
All bright and active,
With agile form and manly grace,
Straightforward look and manly face,
The very noblest of the race,
And most attractive.

Don't mention wives' or mothers' tears,
Or victims stretched on early biers.
However serious this appears,
We'll try to scout it.
Don't talk of pain or crime or woe.
We've got to have the boys, you know,
Or else the business wouldn't go.
That's all about it.

We'll make their lives a living hell,
And all their manly hopes dispel.
We'll ruin homes and friends as well.
We don't deny it.
We don't regard the public health;
For since the business brings us wealth,
By flattery, falsehood, gold, and stealth,
We must stand by it.

Now, fathers, have you sons to spare?
We think it only right and fair
That you should gladly yield your share,
If you uphold us.
Though we your home and land enslave,
And dig your boy a drunkard's grave,
If now our cause you try to save,
You needn't scold us.

R. A. Hanley.

ment we have had to do with, we got, thirty years ago, a splendid body of cuirassiers. Now not a single one comes thence."

Mr. Gordon, speaking of conditions in Germany, on page 234 makes the following statement: "In the sanitary report of the German marine for the ten years 1891-1901, a fourfold rise in heart-disease was noted. This army specialists attributed to the increase in beer drinking. The first and second Bavarian army corps lead in conscript rejections for heart trouble. It is not for nothing that Bavaria holds a beer record. In the Bavarian army between 1882-93 the number of admissions to army hospitals for heart sickness was from 3.1 per cent to 6.8 per cent of all. In the Prussian army it was but from 1.1 per cent to 3 per cent. Beer compulsion brings into the army multitudes of short-breathed, heavy, easily tired men, subject to heart fluttering and peculiarly liable to succumb to infectious diseases."

Concerning Italy, another great wine-producing country, the following statement appears on page 81 of Mr. Gordon's book: "Dr. Arcelli reports on infantile alcoholism. An investigation carried on in the schools of Milan among 36,462 children brings to light the fact that 24.8 per cent of the boys and 11 per cent of the girls confess to having been intoxicated at various times."

"The opinion as to the great danger in which Italy stands from alcoholism is a very great plague," writes the procurator of Undine. "The number of saloons is enormous. Sixty-five per cent of the crimes of violence are due to drink." The procurator of Treviso attributes more than half of the local crime, including crimes of carnal violence, to drink. In Padua "the number of drunkards is not small. Crime and frequent suicides are largely

to be set down to drink." From Venice: "The vice of drunkenness is wide-spread and deeply rooted, and the number of drink shops continually increases." Brescia: "Eighty per cent of the crimes of violence result from the use of alcohol." The Milan prosecutor says: "It falls to my lot frequently to have to sum up the causes of a tragedy in two words—wine and knife."

The experience of these great nations in Europe and that of our own country is a call to every patriot to use his influence to have our government sever its connection with the liquor business, and for all to unite forces to annihilate the entire traffic.

Morality's Demand

4. Morality demands alcohol's destruction.

Dr. Legrain, a distinguished French author on insanity, characterizes the saloon as "a laboratory of moral poison"; and the procurator of S. Angelo dei Lombardi has said that in many cases which have come before his court, the criminal confesses to having deliberately charged himself with wine or other alcohol solution as a preparation for committing crime.

In this country, authors agree that from eighty to ninety per cent of the crimes are due directly or indirectly to alcohol. Riots seldom take place uninfluenced by drink.

In the name of morality, let us annihilate the traffic in alcoholic liquors of every kind, even in so-called pure and harmless wines. The much advertised wines of California are strongly alcoholic. The dry wines contain from ten to twelve per cent of alcohol, and the sweet wines from eighteen to twenty-four per cent. The iniquities of the restaurant with private wine-rooms are too well known for wine to be considered an innocent drink. Therefore let us make a clean sweep of the entire traffic.

There are now nine prohibition states. Six more vote this year on prohibitory amendments. Texas, Nebraska, Idaho, and Ohio will soon follow their example. Congress either now or later will pass constitutional amendments prohibiting the liquor traffic, which in the near future will be adopted by the necessary three fourths of the states in the American union. Possibly before that time the United States supreme court will decide against the legality of licensing saloons, on the ground that they are public nuisances. However the result may be reached, the more quickly it comes the better. May the cry soon be: "King Alcohol is dead. May his death be eternal."

What Liquor Men Say

It Has Lost the "Approval"

"Truth" (liquor organ), Detroit, Michigan, December 20, 1903: "The raising of money by the liquor trade to further its interests in legislative bodies meets with almost universal disapprobation. Men who are known as drinking men, and who have no fault to find with the saloon, denounce such methods. The liquor trade exists through public approval. Just as soon as the trade loses this approval it will cease to exist. Raising of funds to corrupt the machinery of government, and publicly announcing its intent to do so, will not aid the trade in holding public confidence."

"Nuisance," "Stench," "Disgrace," but Legitimate Fruit

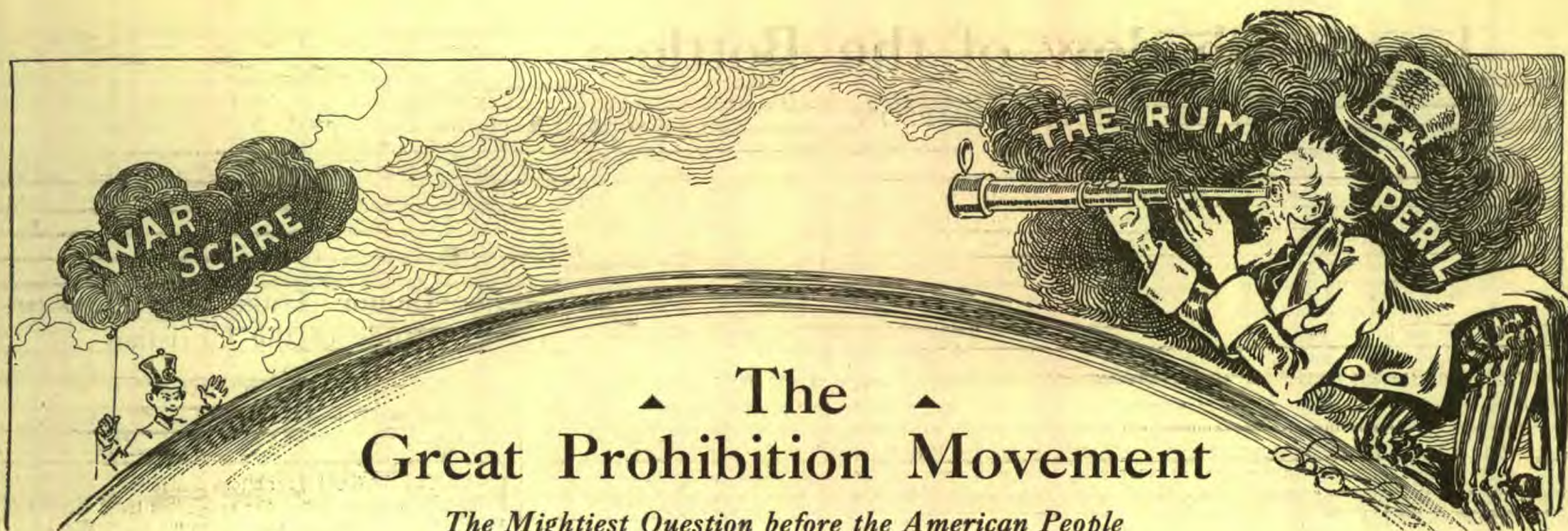
"Wine and Spirit Gazette," New York, August 23, 1902: "The saloon as conducted is a nuisance and a loafing place for the idle and vicious. It is generally on a prominent street and is usually run by a sport who cares only for the almighty dollar. From this resort, the drunken man starts reeling home. At this resort, the local fights are indulged in. It is a stench in the nostrils of society, and a disgrace to the wine and spirit trade."

A Persistent Lawbreaker

"Champion of Fair Play" (Chicago liquor organ), June 7, 1902: "The laws of this state governing the liquor trade are so severe, that there is not a licensed saloon-keeper in Illinois who does not lay himself open to prosecution under the law a dozen times a day."

Forfeited Their Right to Live

"Wholesalers' and Retailers' Review," San Francisco, September, 1907: "Any man who knows the saloons well, can honestly say that most of them have forfeited their right to live."



The Great Prohibition Movement

The Mightiest Question before the American People

By the HON. FRED F. WHEELER

Chairman of Convention That Inaugurated "Dry" Federation of California

THE proposed amendment to make California "dry," coupled with the Hobson bill introduced in Congress proposing to submit to a vote of the states a similar amendment to the national Constitution, together with similar measures in a dozen other states, is such a radical departure from the governmental partnership heretofore existing between the towns, cities, counties, states, and national government, on the one hand, and the liquor traffic on the other, as necessarily to involve more or less economic loss and business demoralization to many of our citizens. In order to justify such loss, we must be able to show clearly that our proposed action is based on principles fundamentally sound. Let me state some of them very briefly:

The Standard of Judgment

1. The liquor traffic is entitled to be weighed in the same scales and measured by the same standard by which we judge every other business; namely, by its effects upon the peace, happiness, and prosperity of the majority of the people. The preacher, the teacher, the merchant, and the manufacturer, the lawyer, the doctor, and the farmer, the editor, the capitalist, and the railroad man, as well as the gambler, the pickpocket, the thief, and the murderer, are all judged by this standard, and are either approved as a blessing to the community, or condemned as a curse. The liquor traffic therefore can not complain of or object to being judged in exactly the same manner, by the same standard; and we must insist that it shall abide by such a verdict reached by a jury of the citizens qualified to serve on the juries of states or nation.

The Findings of the People

2. The experience and observation of the American people during the fifty years that have elapsed since Abraham Lincoln reluctantly signed the internal revenue bill of 1862 which made the United States government the largest partner in this business, have enabled them to make up their verdict already. They have observed:

(a) That no man has ever made a better father or husband or citizen because of his drinking alcoholic liquors.

(b) That fifty per cent of our extremely poor are brought to that condition because of the drinking habit.

(c) That possibly fifty per cent of our idiotic and insane are in that deplorable condition either directly or indirectly because of the liquor traffic.

(d) That seventy-five per cent of our inmates of jails, prisons, and penitentiaries are products of the liquor traffic.

(e) That every dollar expended for intoxicating liquor is an absolute economic waste. The buyer receives for his money that which is worse than nothing, because it reduces his strength, vitality, and ability to perform any useful labor and to support himself or his family. The amount of money thus spent as the direct cost of the liquor traffic in the nation, based upon the government reports, is not less than \$1,752,109,635 annually, and is usually stated in round figures as being two billion dollars. The indirect cost involved in caring for the victims of the traffic, and the loss of labor of the victims, and the interest, and depreciation of the necessary buildings, is probably as much more. If these estimates are approximately correct, then this issue is by all odds the largest financial and economic question now before the American people, and California's share alone of the direct cost can

not be less than thirty-five million dollars annually, and the indirect cost as much more.

(f) The above stupendous statement does not include the destruction of manhood or womanhood, the criminals produced, the ruptured homes and the broken hearts, the orphaned children, and the numerous other tragedies that follow in the wake of this business.

(g) Neither does it include the destructive and demoralizing political results of the traffic. For fifty years it has been bulldozing and terrifying officials, from councilman to United States senator, until they have not dared to express their honest convictions. It is the most gigantic and law-defying trust or business combination that exists under the American flag, by the side of which the Standard Oil Company and the steel trust are angels of mercy and benevolence.

We Can Not Let It Alone

That is unthinkable and indefensible. We have tried license and regulation for fifty years, and we have concluded that these methods are not only morally wrong but entirely inadequate, as the per capita consumption of liquor has steadily grown larger notwithstanding an ever-widening area of "dry" territory.

Objections Considered

Let us consider some of the objections that are raised to our proposed amendment:

1. "It is an interference with personal liberty." Of course it is. So is nearly all other legislation. If a man were the only living thing on an island, he could do as he pleased; but the moment a dog came upon that island, his right to do as he pleased would end just where the rights of the dog began.

2. "It is sumptuary legislation." This is a false argument, inasmuch as we are not trying to legislate on what a citizen may eat or drink, but upon what he can manufacture and sell, and the latter comes squarely within the police powers of the state.

3. "It will destroy our grape-growing industry and confiscate much property." There will undoubtedly be some financial loss involved in such a sweeping governmental revolution, but my judgment is that it will only be a fractional part of the amount claimed by our opponents. The raising of wine grapes has not been profitable for several years, as such grapes have only sold for six to ten dollars a ton, as against twenty to thirty dollars for table grapes. Wine grapes may be grafted over into table grapes, or grape juice can be profitably manufactured instead of wine from wine grapes. Many farmers are already digging out their wine grape-vines, because they have been so unprofitable for several years; and this amendment, if adopted, will be a blessing in disguise by accelerating that movement. The land in nearly all cases can be used for other crops, and the buildings generally can be used for other purposes profitably. But whatever the final economic loss may be, the individual, the community, and the state will be the gainer a thousandfold in moral fiber and real riches.

4. "Prohibition does not prohibit." Neither does an ax cut, nor a gun shoot, without a man behind them. For five years Kansas has been giving the nation the most wonderful and the most convincing demonstration that prohibition does prohibit when there is placed behind the law an administration that is in full sympathy with it. The results in Kansas in their increased wealth, sobriety, freedom from crime, increase in educational and

religious advantages, are almost unbelievable. No wonder that her newspapers, her state officials, her representatives in Congress, her educators and leaders in the business world, are all so overwhelmingly in favor of prohibition. Her experience can be confirmed in a lesser degree by a thousand other communities whose experience has been similar when the law was faithfully enforced.

In conclusion let me say that if two thirds of the women of California will stand with us at the ballot-box next November, we will adopt the amendment, and this grand commonwealth of the West will be free from this blight and curse forever.

Corporation of Glasgow

Abuse of Alcohol and Its Results

THE Committee on Health urge the citizens to consider the following statements from the report, recently submitted to Parliament, of the Committee on Physical Deterioration:

Effect on Adults

1. The abuse of alcoholic stimulants is a most potent and deadly agent in producing physical deterioration.

2. Alcohol IS NOT A FOOD.

3. It is NOT a source of muscular vigor or dexterity, but the reverse.

4. It may produce temporary exhilaration, but DEPRESSION SOON FOLLOWS.

5. Its continued use IMPAIRS THE PRODUCTIVE POWER of the skilled artisan.

6. Its CONTINUED USE, whether in the form of beer, wine, or spirits, even though never to the extent of producing drunkenness, RESULTS IN CHRONIC POISONING.

7. It WEAKENS the natural FORCES WHICH RESIST DISEASE.

8. It increases the risk of CONSUMPTION.

9. It INCREASES LIABILITY TO DISEASE, adds to its severity, and RETARDS RECOVERY.

10. It PERVERTS the moral nature, affects the judgment, and impairs the memory.

11. It deadens sensibility to miserable surroundings, and destroys all desire for improvement.

12. It is INCREASING the PROPORTION of men and women who are being CONFINED in LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

13. It SHORTENS LIFE. The death-rate of abstainers is little more than half that of the whole male population living between the ages of twenty-five and sixty-five.

Effect of Parental Intemperance on the Children

14. Intemperance in parents BRINGS SUFFERING on their CHILDREN.

15. It produces PHYSICAL and sometimes MENTAL WEAKNESS in them.

16. If they escape death in infancy, PERMANENT DISABILITY may still result from PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, or IDIOCY.

17. The DEATH-RATE among INFANTS of inebriate mothers is two and one half TIMES GREATER than among the children of sober mothers.

18. The report states that drinking habits are increasing among women of the working classes.

A. K. CHALMERS, M. D.,
Medical Officer of Health, Glasgow.

In the Shadow of the Bottle

By GEORGE B. THOMPSON

Secretary of North American Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists

I AM told that it is the custom at a certain insane asylum to set the inmates to bailing out a watering-trough into which water is running. If they keep bailing, they are adjudged imbecile; but if they are bright enough to shut off the water, there is hope for them. This illustrates to some extent what is before us in the liquor question.

You ask which side I am on. Go to the willing slaves of drink, the saloon-keepers, the brewers, the distillers, and find out which side they are on, and you can put me down on the other side. Go into the cheerless hovel where, without fire or food, sit the widowed mother and the orphaned children, made such by the curse of drink, and you can put me down on their side.

In licensing the sale of intoxicating drink, we are making paupers, beggars, and drunkards. We are sanctioning the sale of that which incites riot, robbery, and bloodshed, that which is increasing disease, making widows and orphans, and transforming loving fathers into fiends. It is filling jails

world have killed in battle in 2,300 years. Applied to the whole white race, we find that alcohol is killing 3,500,000 white men every year, five times as many as have been killed in war in 2,300 years."

To all these must be added the degenerates, the imbeciles, the tramps, the paupers, the vagabonds, the epileptics, and the nervous wrecks produced as the result of strong drink.

We shudder, and well we may, at the ravages of a pestilence as it stalks through the land. But the pestilence kills only the body, leaving the soul unharmed. But think of the tramp, tramp, of that ragged army of bleary-eyed victims of intemperance who annually reel down into drunkards' graves, and every one damned to all eternity; for the eternal Judge has declared that no drunkard "shall inherit the kingdom of God." 1 Cor. 6: 10.

The claim is put forth that the saloon-keeper and the brewer are the revenue producers. But they are not. They merely collect the revenue. The man who drinks the accursed stuff,—the moderate

business until the undertaker carried him out in his coffin.

You can put me down on the side of this little boy peering into papa's coffin and weeping because of "the shadow of the bottle." In the name of noble womanhood, of the pure, innocent, defenseless children whose merry laugh is heard about us, we should stamp out the sale of this accursed thing from our midst. We can do it if we will.

The Liquor Traffic and the Attitude of the Christian

By IRWIN H. EVANS

President of the North American Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists

INTEMPERANCE is almost universal, and is a universal curse. But the tragedies lived daily before their eyes have failed to impress many well-meaning persons with the awfulness of this unspeakable curse. Prisons filled and workhouses overflowing, poverty-stricken widows and orphans, the mentally and physically deficient offspring of drunken parents, the humiliation and shame that daily follow in the trail of the empty glass,—all these are so continually before our eyes that we lose in some degree our sensibility of the heinous thing, and even come to tolerate it.

Money before Men

Were it not for the great profits received from the sale of intoxicating liquors, the evil traffic would not be so difficult to overthrow. But the profits are enormous, and they fall into the treasuries of nations, states, cities, and individuals; and because of this, men are willing to shut their eyes to the miseries it engenders.

The present generation has been philanthropic in the erection of asylums for the insane, incurables, imbeciles, etc. Our prisons have undergone reconstruction, and public sentiment toward all the unfortunates of society has been enlisted until immense sums are cheerfully supplied for improved accommodations of all classes of public charges; but while this is true, the great seed sower for degeneracy is allowed to remain.

Fabulous sums of money are invested in promoting the use of alcoholic beverages. Often the public press voices the desires of the liquor manufacturer and salesman, utterly regardless of the lives of those who fall victims to drink. And as long as the saloon is legalized, and allowed to carry on its work, there will remain with drinking a popularity that could not be if the manufacture and sale of liquor were prohibited.

To lead men to indulge in drinking alcoholic beverages is prohibited by the word of God. One of the ancient seers wrote, "Wo unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth thy bottle to him, and maketh him drunken."

Can Not Stand for Licensed Crime

God's people can never stand for licensed crime. They must forever lift up their voices against intemperance and the sale of alcoholic beverages. They are not only to be temperate themselves, but they are to be more—they are to be active in opposing the licensing of saloons and the indiscriminate sale of opiates and narcotics. It is the duty of every Christian to cooperate in saving his fellow men from alcoholism and every other form of intemperance.

Strong, Definite Action Demanded

In this country, the voice of the people makes the laws. The voters can not escape responsibility on this question if they would. Indifference, neglect, lack of time,—none of these flimsy excuses can count, when the home, the children, the family, the future of the nation, are at stake. Action—strong action, and action on the right side—is now demanded of every total abstainer, that those less favored morally than himself may be as free as he, and not exposed to this accursed evil. The traffic in the souls and bodies of human beings should forever be prohibited by a free people. Therefore it is the duty of every one to vote for the prohibition of the liquor evil whenever and wherever he has the opportunity.

"Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth his color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright. At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder." Prov. 23: 31, 32.



and penitentiaries with convicts, and multiplying the insane and idiots in the land. The question is, Will we keep "bailing," or will we shut off the supply of intoxicants? So far we have been "bailing."

Suppose a man should come into your community and open a shop where the brightest and purest of the youth would go, and the proprietor, by making a few passes over them, could transform them into chattering idiots. Would you license him to do this terrible work for a money consideration?—Hardly; yet this is what the licensed saloon is continually doing.

The insatiate monster of intemperance is indeed a terrible tyrant. "Who hath wo? who hath sorrow? who hath contentions? who hath babbling? who hath wounds without cause? who hath redness of eyes?" Through all the years that these startling questions have been propounded by the sacred Book of God, the victims of intemperance stand as the answer.

Intemperance and War

We speak of the horrors of war, and God knows there are horrors enough,—carnage and bloodshed and mutilation. There are crippled men and desolate widows and suffering orphans. It brings enormous debts and grinding taxation. But they fail to compare in their horrors with those of intemperance. The Hon. Richmond P. Hobson, in a speech delivered in Congress, says:

"The Army College at Washington made an investigation of the destructiveness of war. Taking all the wars of the world, from the Russo-Japanese war back to 500 B. C., the War College found that the total number killed and wounded in battle amounts to about 2,800,000, of which it is estimated that about 700,000 were killed, and something over 2,000,000 wounded. The comparative figures show the appalling fact that alcohol is killing off as many Americans every year as all the wars of the

*drinker, the bum, the sot,—are the ones who are the real revenue producers. Revenue is blood money. It represents the life, the tears, the agony, of tens of thousands of widows and orphans left to struggle with poverty, the husbands and fathers having gone down prematurely into drunkards' graves, lost forever.

"Pray for Papa"—One of Many

In a city in the Northwest, as a preacher sat at his breakfast table one Sunday morning, the door-bell rang. He answered it, and there stood a boy twelve years of age. He was on crutches, his right leg being off at the knee. Shivering, he said: "Please, sir, will you come up to the jail and talk and pray with papa? He murdered mama. Papa was good and kind, but whisky did it, and I have to support my three little sisters. I sell newspapers and black boots. Will you go up and talk and pray with papa? And will you come back and be with us when they bring him back? The governor says we can have his body after they hang him."

The preacher hurried to the jail, and talked and prayed with the man, who had no knowledge of what he had done. He said: "I don't blame the law, but my heart breaks at the thought that my children must be left in a cold and heartless world. O, sir, whisky, whisky did it!"

The preacher was at the little hut when the undertaker's wagon drove up. The pine coffin was carried in, and the little boy was led up to it. He leaned over and kissed his father, and sobbed, and said to his sisters: "Come on, sisters. Kiss papa's cheeks before they grow cold." And the little hungry, ragged whisky orphans hurried to the coffin, shrieking in agony. Policemen, whose hearts were inured to such sights, buried their faces in their hands and rushed from the house, and the preacher fell on his knees, and lifted his clenched fist and tear-stained face, and took an oath before God, and before the whisky orphans, that he would fight the cursed

The Grape Industry in California

By WILL D. GOULD

Attorney at Law, Los Angeles, California

REMEMBERING that God has established all economic laws on a moral base, we may divine the reason for the awakening that is giving voice to the humble, that is strengthening the weak, that is arousing the people in all civilized nations, and that is organizing for victory, local, state, national, and world-wide, in the conflict with alcohol.

The long delayed popular uprising has come. The tide of public opinion is rising with such force and power that no human hand can stay it. God's hour has struck, and the liquor traffic is doomed.

The Issue in California

Thus far the issue in California has centered upon the wine business, and speeches have been made and literature has been circulated, falsely declaring that the wine business is the "largest farming industry in California," that its destruction "means bankruptcy and ruin to many thousands of people," that "the people have invested their life earnings in the grape industry upon the invitation of both state and nation," that the wine industry "has been conducted on clean, high ground, free from abuses, promotive of general temperance, and a business in which any good man or woman might worthily engage," and that "this industry has brought only credit and glory to the state of California."

We answer back: The wine industry is not a very large farming industry, and the belief is general that more intoxicating counterfeit wine has been made in the cellars of our great cities than in all the vineyards of America.

At the best, we make no better wine than Noah made, and we make no better use of it. We submit that every family who has been long engaged in the "wine industry" in California has lost one or more members who have tarried too long at their own wine cup, who have drunk of the wine which "moveth itself aright," and which at last "biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder."

We submit that intoxicating wine is made to drink, and that no one can drink it without harm. It shortens life and kills continually. And wo to him by whom the offense comes, who puts the bottle to his neighbor's lips, and makes him drunken also.

The Grape Industry

The grape industry is quite another matter. The grape food industry has no enemies, and it may be classed as one of our great farming industries. It is not a mocker or destroyer, and it will be promoted by the adoption of the proposed amendment — by making California "dry" this year.

The world wants food; and the cultivation and production of the table grapes — raisins, grape sirup, grape cakes, and unfermented grape juice, the pure wine, the fruit of the vine that God makes, and that always blesses and always cheers, but never inebriates — offers to California — and destiny points the way — greater industry, greater profits, and greater blessings than all the wine industry in all the world in all the ages.

I have lived in Los Angeles more than forty-two years, and have carefully studied economic and political questions; and I submit that the so-called "wine industry" has neither moral base nor economic value. It has tarnished the fair name of many people, and destroyed entire families in California, and is a constant blight upon our entire economic and political system.

The Greater Profits on Table Grapes

I have planted and own in this county a forty-acre vineyard of table grapes, and I sold my grapes last year for thirty-two dollars a ton on the vines, while my neighbors sold their wine grapes at ten dollars a ton delivered at the winery. My grapes went to feed the hungry. The wine grapes went to mock and curse and kill my fellows.

By and by we will have state aid in telling the truth about this matter, and thereby increase the grape industry. By and by we will turn the wineries and the breweries into bottling works to furnish pure wine, the unfermented grape juice, the blood of the grape — not a blood irritant, but blood food for both well and sick, young and old — and thus furnish an ever-increasing market for a most wholesome food, which we now obtain in small quantities at great expense.

Put It Out or Double Our Jails and Asylums

Our jails and penal institutions, our hospitals and insane asylums, are overflowing, and we must

immediately double their capacity and increase our taxes if the liquor traffic remains. But if we put away the liquor traffic, and make California "dry" this year, we will not have to build another jail or prison or insane asylum or hospital in this state for fifty years.

Outraged public opinion has broken the bonds of

Pertinent Facts Regarding the Wine Grape Industry

THERE are 320,000 acres in California in grape-vines. 170,000 acres are in wine grapes (Board of Agriculture says 160,000), 110,000 acres in raisin grapes, and 50,000 acres in table grapes.

The number of wineries in the state is 187.

The product of the raisin grapes (a short crop 1913) was valued at \$4,840,275.

The value of the table grapes was \$6,994,850.

The value of the wine grapes in the estimated value of the wine was \$15,000,000; but to the wine grape grower, only \$6,000,000.

A Study of California and Wine Grapes

(Figures based largely on Fifty-Ninth Report of the State Board of Agriculture, for the year 1912)

A Help to Understand the Wine Business

Total land area of the state . . 99,617,280 acres
Total land in farms 27,931,444 acres
Total land in wine grapes . . . 160,000 acres

The shaded portion of the state, north of San Francisco, represents in area the farm lands of the state. In other words, if all the farms in California were together in one solid block, they would in general terms cover the shaded territory.

Less than one third of Napa County — the portion in black — represents the area of the wine grape land. That is, if all the wine grape vineyards of the state were in one vineyard, it would cover a little less than one third of Napa County.

This is a little more than one half of one per cent of the farm lands of the state.

Surely the ruin of the wine business would not seriously affect the state.

State Products

If the value of all industries shown below is represented by the entire state of California, the value of the wine business would be about the size of Madera County.

(Based on estimate of California Development Board and Census Reports)

Manufactures \$529,761,000
Farm and orchard 420,189,000
Minerals, oils, lumber, fisheries 121,330,000

Total \$1,071,280,000

Gross wine business \$ 15,000,000

Wine business one and four tenths per cent of state products.

Wine grape returns to grower only \$6,000,000, or five tenths of one per cent of products.

DEATH VALLEY WOULD CONTAIN THE WHOLE WINE BUSINESS
LET US BURY IT THERE BY VOTING "DRY" THIS YEAR

The land will be left for alfalfa, orchards, table grapes, and grapes for grape juice, etc.

partizanism, and this question now demands a non-partizan verdict at the ballot-box.

Men and women have no right to view with pride the wine industry in California, or elsewhere, when they remember the army of the fallen — the army of the down-and-out — the unmarked graves, the result of a traffic more deadly than famine, pestilence, and war combined — when they remember its brood of evils, the saloons, the tobacco shops, the opium dens, and the houses of infamy.

Why should we want to make San Francisco and our other great cities like Sodom and Gomorrah, inviting upon them the wrath of God and man? Why not clean up the whole Pacific coast this year, and invite the best men and women of all the world to come among us, to build homes, and to occupy the mighty land between the mountains and the sea, and make the Pacific coast the defender of national life, the land of liberty, the land of freedom, the land of plenty, and the land of sobriety and decency?

The simple fact is that about the only wine grape vineyards that pay are those owned by the big wine and liquor corporations. These big companies have forced down the price of grapes till the grapes do not pay the individual grower. The wine grape industry has been ruined by the wine men.

This is what Prof. F. T. Bioletti, an authority at the state university, says: "The average price received by producers [of wine grapes] for a series of years must be very close to the cost of production." This he proves by statistical tables.

He says further concerning the grape grower:

"Often nothing remains, or in other words, he is selling his grapes at cost and receiving nothing for his time and expenditure of energy. Not infrequently an examination of his balance-sheet will show that his profit is a minus quantity. In fact, there are many vineyards in the state, both large and small, which an accurate system of bookkeeping would prove to be conducted at an average annual

(Continued on page 14)

Drink and Dollars

Some Striking Figures



THE people of the United States—practically, one third of the people of the United States—consume more than **TWO AND ONE EIGHTH BILLION GALLONS** of intoxicants yearly, at a cost of more than **TWO BILLION DOLLARS**. (See "America's Drink Bill.")

You can't grasp these figures. No man can. One million is a thousand thousand. One billion is a thousand million. Two billion is two thousand million.

Counting at the rate of one hundred a minute, ten hours a day, three hundred days in a year, it would take more than fifty-five years to count a billion.

If the vast sum spent for liquor were in silver dollars, packed one upon another, ten to the inch, it would make a pile 3,156 miles high.

If these dollars were laid side by side, they would make a row 47,500 miles long, reaching almost twice around the earth.

If these dollars were melted down, they would make a block of silver weighing 58,967 tons. Carrying one hundred pounds to the load, five miles a day—as far as a man would care to carry such a burden—it would take one hundred thousand liquor men more than eleven days to convey the mass that distance.

If these dollars were in gold, they would weigh 7,711,058 pounds, or more than 3,855 tons.

Do we understand any better what the liquor traffic means?

That colossal sum of over Two Billion Dollars would give 1,000,000 young men \$2,000 each to help them get an education.

That Two Billion Dollars would build 1,000,000 schoolhouses at \$2,000 each.

It would build 500,000 churches at an average cost of \$4,000.

It would build a great city capable of housing comfortably 400,000 persons.

THAT TWO BILLION DOLLARS WOULD BUILD, AT A COST OF \$20,000 TO THE MILE, TWENTY LINCOLN BOULEVARDS ACROSS THE CONTINENT FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC, AND WOULD PLACE UPON THESE GREAT HIGHWAYS 800,000 AUTOMOBILES AT AN AVERAGE COST OF \$1,000 A CAR.

Think of this great country with such vast improvements as that. Yet the drink bill for one year—what men pay for intoxicating liquors in retail—would build these twenty highways and place upon them these 800,000 machines.

But all the tramps in the land, all the unemployed, could not do the work.

HARD TIMES! The curse and the cause of hard times is in the liquor traffic.

The drink bill for one year in the United States alone would put \$1.25 into the hands of every man, woman, and child on the face of the earth, black and white, brown and red and yellow.

The drink bill would do a thousand and one other things that would bring blessing and work and prosperity to the laboring man.

Why can not sensible men see that it would be of immense value to the country, to the nation, to the people, economically, socially, mentally, and morally, to wipe out the curse of alcohol forever?

The country owes the traffic nothing. The traffic owes humanity an infinite debt, which it can never repay.

The very best thing that can be done for the victims that survive is to abolish it forever.

America's Drink Tank

The people of the United States consume the following quantities of intoxicating liquors:

Distilled spirits	135,951,410 gallons
Imported spirits	3,544,921 gallons
Domestic wines	50,619,880 gallons
Imported wines	5,804,831 gallons
Domestic malt liquors	1,925,361,507 gallons
Imported malt liquors	7,169,677 gallons

The total number of gallons is 2,128,452,226. So declares the "World Almanac and Encyclopedia" for 1914.

Think of it—more than two billion gallons poured down the throats of the drinkers! This does not include "moonshine" whisky, "near beer," nor other illegal concoctions. If put together in one receptacle, these liquors would fill a vat five feet deep, five feet wide, and 2,150 miles long. It would reach from San Francisco to Chicago. Allowing two feet to each person, 5,675,872 men and women could stand on each side—11,351,744 in all—and look down into its turbid depths. If all were gifted with keen imagination and X-ray sight, they could not begin to see the wrecks of homes and hearts; the debased manhood and womanhood; the dead bodies of slain victims; the yet living and dying,

struggling in a grasp which grips stronger than the treacherous quicksands; the eternally ruined hopes; the unutterable woe; the dark despair,—the horrors of the hell of that tank of poison. Reader, would you not like to destroy it forever, and put out of commission the stills and vats and brews that keep it filled? So many might be saved! Are you not willing to help?

America's Drink Bill

The population of the United States in 1912 was, in round numbers, 95,000,000—ninety-five million men, women, and children. We want to tell you what they consumed in intoxicating liquors that year. We have reckoned the retail price from actual figures given us by reliable druggists, from prices displayed in the windows of cut-rate drug stores, and from price-lists of large grocery firms. The full retail value of that which is sold over the bar is not given. For instance, a liquor circular before us declares that there are ninety drinks in a gallon of whisky. A gallon of four dollar whisky, selling at twenty-five cents a drink, would retail over the bar for \$22.50; at fifteen cents, \$13.50 a gallon; at ten cents, \$9.00 a gallon. Ten cents a drink represents the cheapest whisky at the lowest price. That is what the drinker at the bar pays for his gallon. We have aimed to give the average gallon price. Beer can be bought for forty cents a gallon; but over the bar, men pay eighty cents a gallon, at five cents a glass. Wine of a sort may be bought for fifty cents a gallon, perhaps less; but sparkling wines and champagne sell as high as from six to ten dollars a gallon, or \$1.50 to \$2.50 a bottle. The well-informed will not consider our estimates exaggerated.

Below is a table in which the quantities of liquors consumed are taken from "The World Almanac and Encyclopedia" for 1914, certainly an unprejudiced authority. The average price per gallon is estimated on the figures given above. The aggregate gallons consumed, the average price per gallon, the cost in the aggregate, the quantity per capita, and the cost per capita are all given.

Kind of Liquor	Gallons Consumed	Price per Gallon	Aggregate Cost to Consumers	Gallons per Capita	Cost per Capita
Domestic distilled spirits ...	135,951,410	\$6.00	\$ 815,708,460	1.43	\$ 8.58
Imported distilled spirits ..	3,544,921	8.00	28,359,368	.03	.24
Domestic wines	50,619,880	2.00	101,239,760	.53	1.07
Imported wines	5,804,831	4.00	23,219,324	.03	.24
Domestic malt liquors	1,925,361,507	.60	1,185,216,904	20.00	12.47
Imported malt liquors	7,169,677	1.00	7,169,677	.07	.07
Totals	2,128,452,226		\$2,160,913,493	22.12	\$22.67

Study this table, friend. For your own sake, your family's sake, your neighbor's sake, your country's sake, you ought to study it.

The people of the United States drink more than two billion gallons of intoxicants every year.

But not all drink. About forty-five million live in "dry" territory. There are many in "wet" territory who do not drink. Most of the children do not drink. Safely it may be said that less than half of the people of the United States consume more than two billions of gallons of intoxicants, an annual

(Continued on page 16)

Alcoholism in Wine and Beer Countries

By D. M. GANDIER

State Superintendent of the California Anti-Saloon League

SOME good citizens seem to think that wine and beer are not seriously harmful, and that prohibition of the whole traffic in alcoholic beverages is too radical. We commend all such to a study of conditions in the great wine and beer drinking countries of the world. Nowhere else is the alcohol problem so acute to-day as it is in France and Belgium. France leads the world in its consumption of wine, Belgium in its consumption of beer.

The Most Drunken Nation on Earth

Speaking in the Sorbonne, January 3, 1910, M. Joseph Reinach, a member of the French House of Deputies, said:

"If France does not wish to die, she must burn out the cancer which gnaws within her, which is making greater ravages in the twentieth century than ever famine and the black death made in the middle ages. . . .

"We have become the most drunken nation on earth, and that, gentlemen, in thirty years. The number of drink shops has reached the frightful figure of 477,000, one for every thirty adults. In many of our great cities and seaport towns, the number of drinking places has, since 1880, doubled, nearly tripled. In hundreds of villages, one counts a saloon for every tenth, nay, every fourth or third house. And in spite of this supersaturation, the increase continues. More than six new saloons are on the average opened each day. Since 1880 our consumption of absolute alcohol has doubled, in some provinces sextupled. And the consequences of this immense poisoning—who does not know them? They are written in the flesh of the nation. Ask at the Ministry of Justice for the statistics of criminality; at the Ministry of the Interior for those of madness, of suicide, of tuberculosis; at the Ministry of War for the conscript lists. In ten departments the number of rejected conscripts has risen from six per cent to twenty per cent. In all France the number of suicides has doubled, of insane has advanced by a continual progression from 47,000 to 70,000. More than half the crimes against persons are committed by alcoholists."

Both Lines of Defense Broken

The country people constitute the natural first line of a nation's defense against alcohol; the women its second line. In France both are being broken through. M. Reinach says, "Alcoholism is destroying the peasantry of the healthiest and most beautiful regions by inducing tuberculosis."

Dr. Bourgon, writing of Normandy, says, "Eight out of ten working women drink, and their mistresses as well." When the women drink, the children drink, too. A French teacher tells of three-year-olds who drink a quart of wine a day, and another tells of children of twelve who drink a quart of brandy daily. In France, men, women, and children are sick with alcoholism; and unless something is done quickly to stay the ravages of drink in that land of wine, it will soon cease to rank among the great nations of the earth.

Italy's Great Danger

In Italy the Societa Umanitaria of Milan has recently published a little volume, the very name of which is suggestive—"Alcolismo e un pericolo per Italia" (Alcoholism Italy's Great Danger). In that book we are told that investigation was made among 36,000 school children of Milan; and of the boys, twenty-five per cent admitted having been drunk on more than one occasion, while eleven per cent of the girls made the same confession.

The Milan prosecutor says, "It falls to my lot frequently to have to sum up the causes of a tragedy in two words—wine and knife." From Parma comes the warning, "The increase in wages and the cheapness of wine have led to a growth of drunkenness."

Insanity, too, is on the increase. Wine alcoholism is shown to be responsible for a large part of it. Wine has not saved Italy from the alcohol curse.

Beer Has Not Saved Germany

Beer has not saved Germany. That country consumes twice as much beer per capita as does America, and nearly five times as much wine. This, however, only whets the appetite for stronger drinks, and so we find that Germans consume one and one half times as much distilled liquor per capita as do the people of the United States.

Dr. Emil Muensterberg (brother of our own Professor Muensterberg of Harvard, who not long ago sounded the praises of beer to the American public) recently said: "The consumption of alcohol in Germany is exceptionally great. . . . Fifty thousand insane are in German asylums yearly whose sickness can be traced to alcohol."

Berlin has over 800 *animierkneipen* (beer dives), employing 1,786 "waitresses." Dr. Muensterberg says that in these places "thousands of fresh young women go to destruction in a short time and are rarely to be rescued." These girls drink with the men and so stimulate trade.

No wonder Von Moltke said, "Beer is a far more dangerous enemy of Germany than all the armies of France."

Nowhere is the alcohol problem more acute to-day than in these wine and beer lands. If the United States are to be saved from the curse of alcoholism, we must not compromise with either wine



Among the Regular Victims of the Liquor Traffic

or beer, but must outlaw the whole liquor traffic as we have outlawed slavery, lotteries, polygamy, and race-track gambling. There will be no better time to clean up the whole Pacific coast than November 3, 1914. Let us do it.

License or Prohibition

By MRS. E. G. WHITE

IN these days when vice and crime of every form are rapidly increasing, there is a tendency to become so familiar with existing conditions that we lose sight of their cause and of their significance. More intoxicating liquors are used to-day than have ever been used heretofore. In the horrible details of revolting drunkenness and terrible crime, the newspapers give but a partial report of the story of the resultant lawlessness.

License Laws

The licensing of the liquor traffic is advocated by many as tending to restrict the drink evil. But the licensing of the traffic places it under the protection of law. The government sanctions its existence, and thus fosters the evil which it professes to restrict. Under the protection of license laws, breweries, distilleries, and wineries are planted all over the land, and the liquor seller plies his work beside our very doors.

Often he is forbidden to sell intoxicants to one who is drunk, or who is known to be a confirmed drunkard; but the work of making drunkards of the youth goes steadily forward. Upon the creating of the liquor appetite in the youth the very life of the traffic depends. The youth are led on, step by step, until the liquor habit is established, and the thirst is created that at any cost demands satisfaction. Less harmful would it be to grant liquor to the confirmed drunkard, whose ruin, in most cases, is already determined, than to permit the flower of our youth to be lured to destruction through this terrible habit.

By the licensing of the liquor traffic, temptation is kept constantly before those who are trying to reform. Institutions have been established where the victims of intemperance may be helped to overcome their appetite. This is a noble work; but so long as the sale of liquor is sanctioned by law, the intemperate receive but little benefit from inebriate asylums. They can not remain there always. They must again take their place in society. The appetite for intoxicating drink, though subdued, is not wholly destroyed; and when temptation assails them, as it does on every hand, they too often fall an easy prey.

Who Is Responsible?

The man who has a vicious beast, and who, knowing its disposition, allows it liberty, is by the laws of the land held accountable for the evil the beast may do. In the laws given to Israel, the Lord directed that when a beast known to be vicious caused the death of a human being, the life of the owner should pay the price of his carelessness or malignity. On the same principle, the government that licenses the liquor seller should be held responsible for the result of his traffic. And if it is a crime worthy of death to give liberty to a vicious beast, how much greater is the crime of sanctioning the work of the liquor seller!

The Liquor Traffic in San Francisco

For a time after the great earthquake along the coast of California, the authorities in San Francisco and in some of the smaller cities and towns ordered the closing of all liquor saloons. So marked were the effects of this strictly enforced ordinance, that the attention of thinking men throughout America, and notably on the Pacific coast, was directed to the advantages that would result from a permanent closing of all saloons.

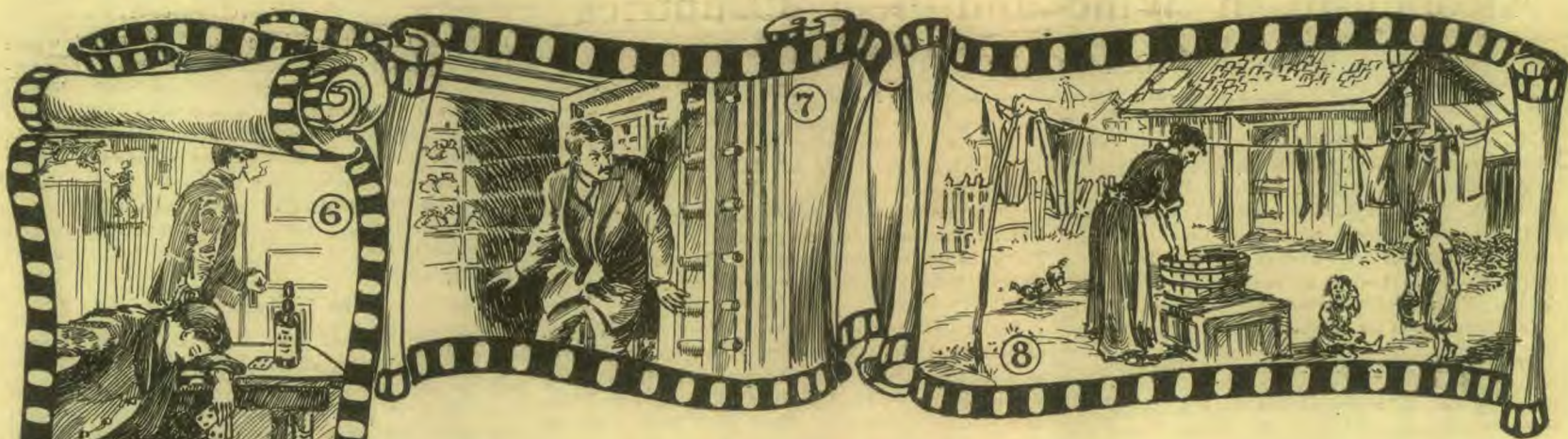
During many weeks following the earthquake, very little drunkenness was seen in San Francisco. No intoxicating drinks were sold. The disorganized and unsettled state of affairs gave the city officials reason to expect an abnormal increase of disorder and crime, and they were greatly surprised to find the opposite true. Those from whom was expected much trouble, gave but little. This remarkable freedom from violence and crime was largely traceable to the disuse of intoxicants.

The editors of some of the leading dailies took the position that it would be for the permanent betterment of society and for the upbuilding of the best interests of the city, were the saloons forever to remain closed. But wise counsel was swept aside, and within a few short weeks permission was given the liquor dealers to reopen their places of business, upon the payment into the city treasury of a license tax considerably higher than had formerly been paid.

In the *Outlook* of November 3, 1906, the situation is thus described:

"During the two months and a half after April 18, San Francisco was probably the most orderly large city in the United States. Violence and crimes were practically unknown. During that time the saloons and liquor stores of the city were closed tight. About the middle of July the saloons were permitted to open again. This action of the city government was accompanied by the expectation on the part of many citizens of an outbreak of violence and disorder. Clergymen, and it is said even the police, advised men and women to carry firearms for their own protection. For the past three months San Francisco has been living under a reign of terror. In eighty days eighty-three murders, robberies, and assaults were registered on the police records. A despatch to *Ridgway's*, the new weekly periodical, reports the sale in San Francisco during one week in October of over six thousand revolvers. The police have been and are powerless to preserve order and protect the city—in the opinion of the best citizens of San Francisco because the heads of the force are corrupt and are doing the will of a corrupt government."

The honor of God, the stability of the nation, the well-being of the community, of the home, and of the individual, demand that every possible effort be made in arousing the people to the evil of intemperance. Soon we shall see the result of this terrible evil as we do not see it now. Who will put forth a determined effort to stay the work of destruction? As yet the contest has hardly begun. Let an army be found to stop the sale of the drugged liquors that are making men mad. Let the danger from the liquor traffic be made plain, and a public sentiment be created that shall demand its prohibition. Let the drink-maddened men be given an opportunity to escape from their thralldom. Let the voices of the nation demand of its lawmakers that a stop be put to this infamous traffic.



Responsibility of Parents

By
HENRY S. SHAW

In Baby's Milk—From Mother's Hand

"WINE is a mocker, strong drink is raging: and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise." Prov. 20: 1.

In their natural state, fruit juices are wholesome and nutritious. They are the life-blood of the fruit. The process of fermentation perverts the life, poisons it, and converts into the elements of death.

Whisky in Baby's Milk

Many fathers and mothers do not know this, and hence do not appreciate what is involved when they place the sparkling cup in the way of their sons and daughters. Not long ago a young man and his wife, with two small children, occupied a berth opposite mine in a railway sleeper. The children were fretful from the effects of the journey. The mother poured a large draft of whisky into each of the bottles of milk she had prepared for the babies, and gave them to them.

Soon both of the children had fallen into a deep sleep, and they remained in this drunken stupor for more than twelve hours. Being shocked by the circumstance, I

talked with the parents about it. They said the practise was a common one where they lived. It is a custom, in many homes, to "soothe" the children with brandy or whisky or some other deadening drag, to keep them quiet.

Is it not time for every home to be made a wall of defense around the sons and daughters of this generation, to shield them against the inroads of the liquor habit? It is not enough simply to sing songs about temperance, and write about it, and attend temperance rallies. These are all good, and will do good, but the home is the fortress where the father and mother and their children must take their stand.

Mother Did It

"Tell me," said a gentleman to a poor drunkard, when urging him to give up the intoxicating cup, "where it was you took your first 'step in this intemperate course.'" "At my father's table," replied the unhappy young man. "The first drop I ever tasted, was handed me by my now broken-hearted mother." These parents were deceived. "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging: and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise."

No Drunkard Will Be There

By A. O. TAIT
Editor "Signs of the Times"

NO drunkard who neglects or refuses to be reformed will ever have eternal life. Of this there can be no question, for we read:

"Know ye not that the unrighteous shall not inherit the kingdom of God? Be not deceived: neither fornicators, nor idolaters, nor adulterers, nor effeminate, nor abusers of themselves with mankind, nor thieves, nor covetous, nor drunkards, nor revilers, nor extortioners, shall inherit the kingdom of God." 1 Cor. 6: 9, 10.

Observe particularly that "drunkards" are in the list of those who will not "inherit the kingdom of God." The apostle warns us to "be not deceived" in this matter. There is no appeal from this statement. The supreme Judge Himself declares it.

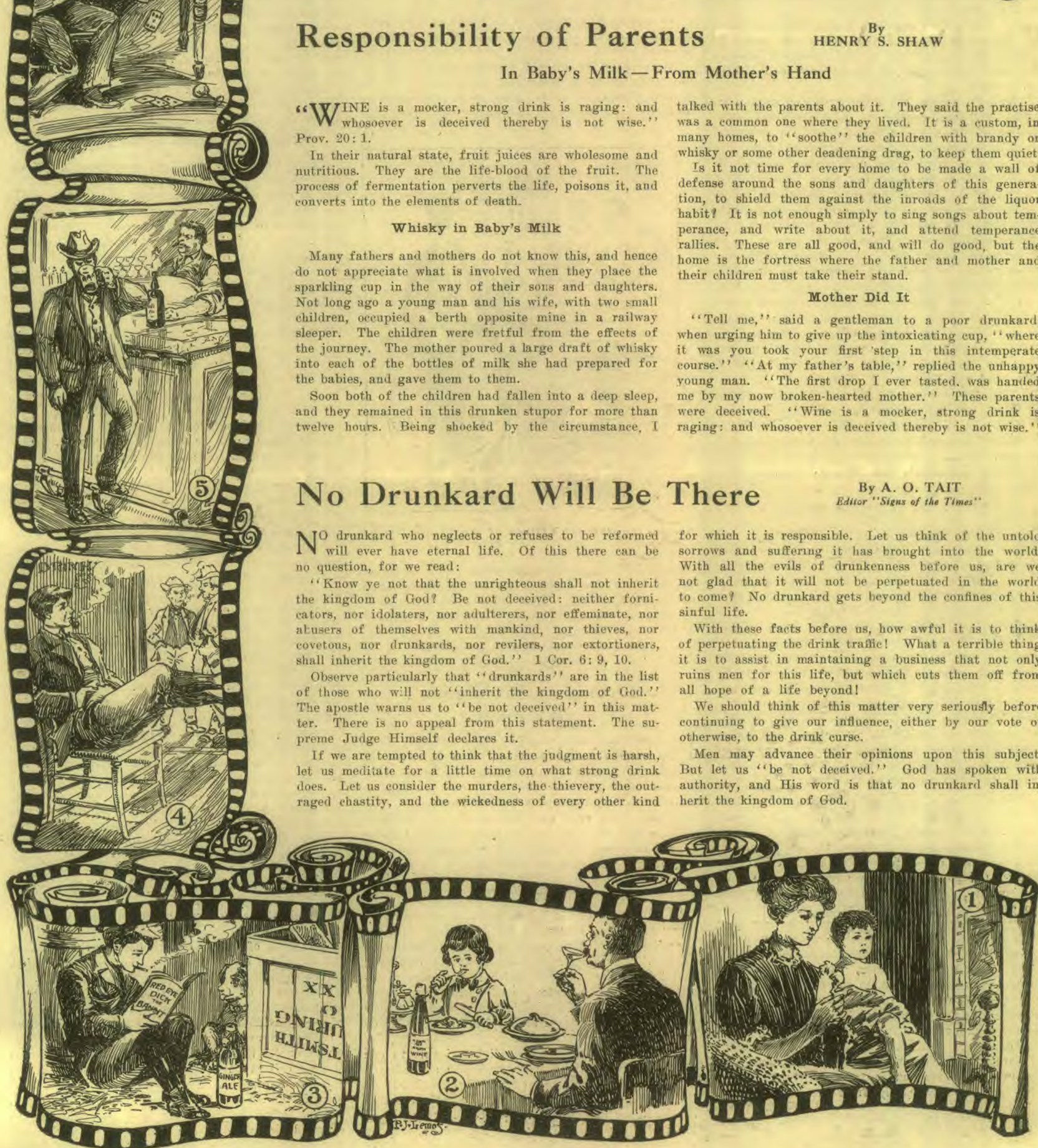
If we are tempted to think that the judgment is harsh, let us meditate for a little time on what strong drink does. Let us consider the murders, the thievery, the outraged chastity, and the wickedness of every other kind

for which it is responsible. Let us think of the untold sorrows and suffering it has brought into the world. With all the evils of drunkenness before us, are we not glad that it will not be perpetuated in the world to come? No drunkard gets beyond the confines of this sinful life.

With these facts before us, how awful it is to think of perpetuating the drink traffic! What a terrible thing it is to assist in maintaining a business that not only ruins men for this life, but which cuts them off from all hope of a life beyond!

We should think of this matter very seriously before continuing to give our influence, either by our vote or otherwise, to the drink curse.

Men may advance their opinions upon this subject. But let us "be not deceived." God has spoken with authority, and His word is that no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God.



Two Series of Moving Pictures that Clearly Depict the Careers of



Why Don't You Join the Procession?

By
MRS. L. D. AVERY-STUTTLE

A Sketch from Real Life

"WHAT makes you stand there? Why don't you join in the procession, mister?"

The man addressed turned his head. He was watching the long line of temperance people march down the street, with banners flying and drums beating.

Just before him stood a very little boy, his toes protruding from his shoes, his hands blue and bare, and his ragged coat flapping in the cold November wind.

"Why don't you join in the procession, mister?" again queried the child. "The 'drys' are doin' their best to help us out, don't you see? Why don't you join 'em?"

The man glanced curiously at the ragged mite of humanity before him, pulled his fur overcoat a little closer about his form, and replied carelessly: "Why, you see, kid, I don't join in the parade because the fact is I don't belong to the 'drys.' I vote the 'wet' ticket."

"You do?" questioned the shivering child, giving the man a glance of astonishment. "You don't look like it, one single bit," he continued, eying the warm, fur-lined overcoat and the spotless gloves.

"Why?" queried the gentleman, whose curiosity was becoming aroused. "Why?"

"'Cause you don't look like my father. He votes 'wet,' too, and he wears rags. Mother says if he'd vote 'dry,' and stick to it, we could have warm clothes and good things to eat at our house. I wish he would," concluded the little preacher wistfully. "Don't you?"

"Why, of course I wish so, if it would help you any, my little man; but don't you see, sonny, that it would make hard times for everybody, if all the saloons were to shut up? Now you don't want any harder times than these, do you?"

"No, mister; but I don't believe the times would be any harder at our house, if father would only work, instead of stayin' at the saloon all day, and spendin' all he can get hold of on whisky. That's what I think," declared the child, turning his blue, pinched features a little more to the slanting light of the dim November afternoon.

"Yes, child, it may be so. But don't you see, if all the saloons were closed, there would be ever so many men out of employment, and then —"

"I don't know anything about the other men, but I know this much,—if the saloons was all closed, my

father couldn't get in, and so maybe he would go to work. Mother thinks he would; and O, say, mister, she says, if the 'drys' beat this year, it won't be but a little while before she can get me a new suit of clothes! Don't you think I need 'em?"

The man brushed the back of his hand across his eyes, and remarked something about their being a little weak.

"Say, don't you think you'll vote 'dry' this year, mister, after all? 'Cause I want them new clothes so bad — do you see?"

"Yes, yes, I do see, my little man; and God helping me, I have cast my last vote in favor of the accursed traffic that takes the very clothes from the backs of helpless children, and food from the mouths of the hungry."

What Would You Do?

What Will You Do?

By ADELAIDE BEE EVANS

IF kidnapers were carrying away the children of our town to hold them for a ransom, if wild beasts were infesting the paths they must take on their way to school, if wide-spread contagion threatened them with blight and deformity, what would happen? What would you do?

What occurs when one child is lured away, lost to its mother's caresses, its father's love?—Ten thousand voices are at once raised in its behalf; ten thousand pens take up the cry; all the machinery of the law, every agency at the command of the state, is set in operation to restore the child to its parents, and to punish those who through it have sought to enrich themselves.

The alcohol evil is particularly the enemy of the child—an enemy so cruel, so destructive, so blighting, that it should be fought by every means within the power of home-loving, child-loving men and women. It must be reached by strong laws; it must be antagonized and overcome; it must be bound and cast out. What will you do?



Two Typical Boys. Which Boy Would You Prefer Yours to Be?

Alcohol and the Nervous System

By GEORGE THOMASON, M. D.

Medical Superintendent St. Helena Sanitarium, St. Helena, California

WHEN alcohol is taken into the body, there is no tissue that escapes its baneful influence. The more highly organized the tissue, the more susceptible it is to any poisonous agent. Therefore for the delicate cells of the nervous system alcohol has a special predilection. The more highly developed the instruments of precision for measuring the effects of alcohol upon the tissues, the more apparent it becomes that abnormal functions of the glands and organs, and irritation and degeneration of the cells of the body, are induced by even so-called moderate quantities of alcohol.

Alcohol and the Flow of Words

Because of the more ready flow of words following the imbibing of alcohol, there is a misconception that alcohol is a brain stimulant; but this result can be explained entirely upon the basis of paralysis. One of the very highest centers in the brain is the inhibitory center. The power of inhibition is the first to be paralyzed by alcohol. Thus the power to make the finer discriminations is gone, and the power of judgment and reflection disappears.

It is seldom that any conception of an alcoholized brain will bear the test of sober thought. Professor Cushman, a prominent authority and author, says: "Even the smallest quantities of alcohol tend to lessen the activities of the brain, the drug appearing to act most strongly, and therefore in the smallest quantity, on the most recently acquired faculties, to annihilate those qualities which have been built up through education and experience—the power of self-control and the sense of responsibility."

Upon this point, Dr. Tanci says: "Even in small doses alcohol exercises a paralytic action upon the higher psychic faculties. Inhibition, in its more complex and elevated manifestation—judgment, modesty, reserve, shame, and prudence—becomes weakened and suspended. Action follows thought with greater promptness but less deliberation."

Professor Krepaclin, who has for many years been an indefatigable experimenter in connection with the effects of alcohol upon the body, determined that eighty grams of alcohol—the amount contained in an ordinary bottle of wine—used each day for twelve successive days, lessened the working capacity of the mind from twenty-five to forty per cent. He found, further, that in some cases the power to memorize was reduced as much as seventy per cent.

Is Never Sober

Professor Aschaffenburg, commenting upon these experiments, points the obvious moral that the so-called "moderate drinker" who consumes his bottle of wine as a matter of course each day with his dinner, and who doubtless would declare that he is never under the influence of liquor, is, in reality, never actually sober from one week's end to another. Neither in bodily nor in mental activity is he ever up to what should be his normal level.

Terrible Effects on the Nerves

The terrible effects of alcohol upon the nervous system are strikingly apparent in the brain degeneracy it produces, as evidenced by insanity. In the past fifty years, insanity has increased in this country more than three hundred per cent. There are now more than three hundred thousand insane patients confined in the asylums in the United States—more than are to be found in all the

colleges and universities in the land. The writer was recently informed by a prominent judge of California that in his many years' experience he had taken pains to ascertain the reason in each case where he was obliged to commit a patient to the asylum, and that he had found that alcohol was the cause of the insanity in sixty per cent of cases. Statistics gleaned from all parts of the world show positively that at least fifty per cent of all insanity is due to alcohol.

Alcohol and Feeble-Minded Children

One of the most unfortunate effects of alcohol is its hereditary effect. This is manifested, so far as the nervous system is concerned, in the production of idiocy, imbecility, St. Vitus's dance, infantile convulsions, and epilepsy. The vast multitude of these unfortunate and helpless victims appeals loudly for relief and deliverance. In England and Wales there are 125,000 feeble-minded children confined in institutions for this class of cases. Of these, 85,000 are physical as well as mental cripples. There are more than twice this number thus afflicted in this country. Investigation of 2,552 cases of such children at an institution in France developed the fact that forty-one per cent of the cases were the result of alcoholic parentage.

Alcohol Not Needed in Medicine

By W. B. HOLDEN, M. D.

ALCOHOL is diluted and used for sponge baths. The alcohol does no good; it does no harm. Its discontinuance would work no hardship. A tepid sponge bath of warm water is just as efficient.

Alcohol is used to disinfect the surgeons' hands and the patients' skin before operations. There are many methods of disinfection equally good. Hence alcohol for this purpose is not an essential.

Alcohol is used in the preparation of many medicines. The tinctures and fluid extracts of medicines have from ten to twenty-five per cent of alcohol to preserve and keep the active principles in solution. As the dose of most fluid extracts and tinctures is from five to fifteen drops, the one to three drops of alcohol is quite inconsequential. The alkaloids and active principles of medicines can be more accurately administered in pill and tablet form.

Being Rapidly Discarded

Alcoholic preparations of medicine are rapidly being discarded by even those physicians who still rely largely upon drugs as curative measures. One of America's largest pharmaceutical houses confines its operations almost exclusively to the dry preparation of medicines. The elimination of alcohol in medicinal products would be no calamity.

Alcohol in the form of brandy, whisky, wines, and beer is used by many physicians for a great variety of conditions.

It is true that alcohol to the amount of about three ounces a day may be oxidized in the body. Gunpowder can be oxidized in a cook stove, but that does not prove that it makes a safe and satisfactory fuel.

The history of alcohol has been one of delusion, and its reputation for value in disease is only another illustration of its delusional qualities, in that it has deceived a large body of learned and in-

The Late Prof. Forbes Winslow, of England, during his life one of the greatest of authorities on nervous and mental diseases, said that when both the father and the mother were given to drink, the children were destined to become either drunkards, criminals, or lunatics.

A Decided Contrast

An investigation of ten alcoholic families has shown the following: There were fifty-seven children produced, of whom ten were deformed, six were idiotic, six had either St. Vitus's dance or epilepsy, twenty-five were still-born, and only ten children, or about seventeen per cent of the whole, were normal.

The ten abstaining families produced sixty-one children. Two were deformed, two were pronounced backward, although not suffering from disease, three were still-born, leaving fifty-four, or more than eighty-eight and five tenths per cent, normal.

A nation's greatest asset is its children. It is an inalienable right of every child to be well born. No man or woman has a right to form any habit without first considering its possible effect upon his or her offspring.

Compared with the consuming, degenerating, body and soul destroying results of alcohol, the financial and every other consideration connected with the liquor traffic sink into insignificance. The physical effect alone, upon both the parent and the child, is a tremendous appeal for a blotting out of this nefarious business in all territory of our country yet stained and polluted by the production of physical degenerates and moral perverts through the maintenance on his throne of King Alcohol.

vestigating men. However, many of the world's foremost physicians condemn the use of alcohol.

It Makes the White Blood Cells Drunk

Alcohol in medicinal doses lowers the resistance of the body to infection. The white blood cells are one of the body's defenses against invading germs. The white blood cells will attack and destroy the bacteria. Alcohol definitely injures the white blood cells, and is as disastrous as drunkenness in an army on a battle-field. There is no physiologic action of alcohol that can not be duplicated more safely and more effectually by other means.

Should the absolute prohibition of alcohol in medicine be realized, the following effects would be noted: A considerable number of physicians would feel themselves hopelessly crippled; others would soon find substitutes that are better; many would never miss it; and the patients of all would be benefited.

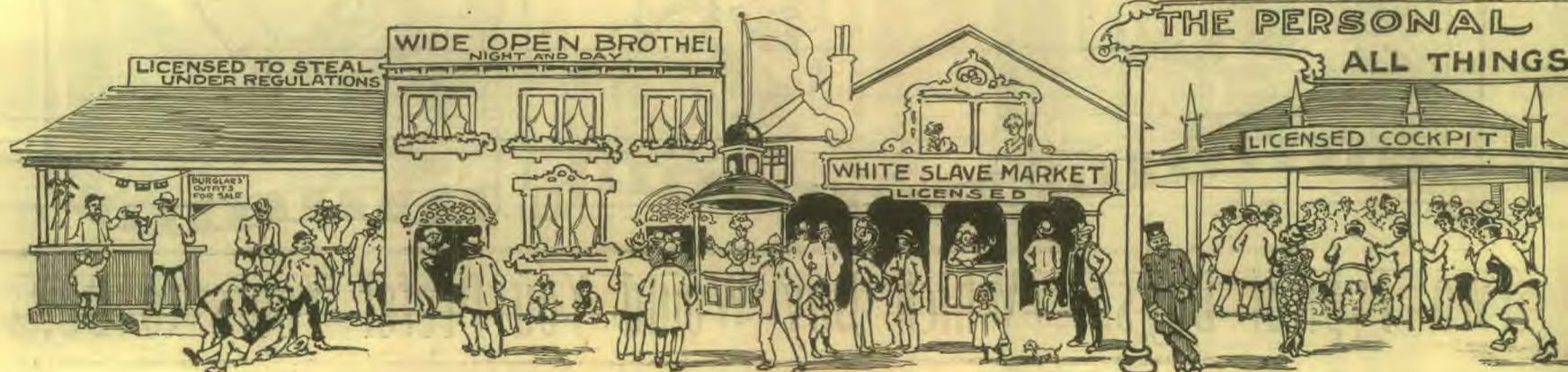
"Dry" Pasadena

From an address by Pasadena's Board of Labor to the members of organized labor.

TODAY the amount of beer and other liquor consumed by the working class of this city is almost negligible, and would be still less if it were not that we are located but ten miles from Los Angeles, with its wide-open saloons.

But even with this disadvantage, our wage-earners' money—in some localities ordinarily spent for liquor—is used in our homes, on articles of necessity for the family.

Our wives and children are better fed, clothed, housed, and educated, and in all respects our men are better sons, fathers, and citizens.



Prohibition and Natural Rights

By HAMPTON W. COTTRELL

THE argument adduced most persistently by the men engaged in or in sympathy with the liquor traffic, is that to prohibit such traffic by civil law is an invasion of their personal liberty. But not so. Such conclusion, though apparently logically drawn, is deduced only by reasoning from the *assumed* premise that they have a natural right, for monetary gain, to engage in such business, notwithstanding alcohol is a cumulative poison to the consumer, and dethrones his reason, and hurls him to an untimely physical death and to an eternal loss of soul.

No Right to Poison Another

Among man's inalienable gifts from God are life and the normal use of mind. Surely no man has the inherent right to poison to the death his neighbor, his brother, or himself.

Men have, for monetary gain, poisoned other men with strychnin, bringing them to sudden death; but all recognize that no one has a right so to do. Yet other men, for monetary gain, are administering cumulative poison through this nefarious liquor business, to men and women morally helpless, and to many of the morally unestablished young men and women of our country, who also are powerless to stem the flood-tide of alcoholic environments.

Civil government should surely suppress this great menace to society. This is a part of its first duty to its citizens; for civil government was ordained of God to protect every man in the enjoyment of his inalienable rights, and to punish as a criminal the invader of any of these rights.

Ordained for No Such Purpose

Civil government never was ordained to legalize traffic in the bodies and souls of the boys and girls of our land; and as the personnel of that civil government would not have their individual rights wrenched from them, they should not, by legalizing this great system of evil, trench upon the rights of other men to remain sober.

Natural rights are God-given. They are neither created by man nor imparted by him to his fellow men. The primary object of civil government is to secure to every individual his inherent rights. Thus, and only thus, is protection assured to the household against a drunken, debauched husband and father; to the weak against the strong; to the minority against the majority.

Invading Rights of Women and Children

To legalize the traffic in alcoholic liquors is to give national life to a great evil, and is an invasion of human rights, which God ordained civil powers to protect. Any person who engages in the nefarious liquor business, be it legalized or not, is surely trespassing upon the natural rights of the wife and children of the consumer.

Has He a Right to Create Murderers?

The man who manufactures alcoholic liquors, or engages in any way in the business, should query with himself: "Has any man a right to deprive me of life, or of reasoning faculties? Has he a right to take these natural gifts from my wife or from any member of my family? Has he a right so to poison me, even by a cumulative method, that I will be crazed, and will bring degradation and perhaps death to some of my own dear ones, or blast the happy home of my neighbor?" Has any man this liberty?

The state has no God-ordained right to license the liquor traffic; and no man has the right to

deal out to his fellow men, even though the state grant him license so to do, the blasting, death-dealing poison.

Let all who believe in inherent, equal rights for all men, join hands at the polls in November, in every state where temperance is the issue, and by the ballot strike the demon alcohol upon the head, and put it forever out of commission, and thus

What Prohibition Has Meant to Kansas

By GOV. GEORGE H. HODGES

For Thirty Years in Kansas

WHAT has thirty years of prohibition done for us in Kansas? The geography of years ago pictured Kansas as the great American Desert. Hardly a desert now, with thirty-four million acres in cultivation!

Very little indigence in Kansas, with an average of \$132 on deposit in our banks for every person in the state! We have \$3,000,000,000 worth of property on the tax-roll, assessed on not to exceed seventy per cent of the actual cash value of our resources. Our citizens pay taxes on \$1,765 each, a little over \$100 more than they paid on a year ago, even though last year was the worst drought season in our history.

Our agriculturists use the best for their own tables, and a plentiful supply of that; but after using all the butter, eggs, and poultry needed, they sold \$22,000,000 worth last year—just a little revenue of \$7,000,000 more than this government paid for about a third of the total acreage of these United States, the Louisiana purchase.

A great many of our farmers are complaining because they can't pay off their mortgages till they become due. They have decreased their recorded indebtedness from fifty-five per cent to forty-five per cent in the past ten years. At the same time, they have boosted the home-owned securities from \$13,000,000 to \$67,000,000. The men who own six million head of live stock think none the less of their carriage teams and saddle horses because they now own 35,000 automobiles, one to each forty-five persons in the state.

Every year our state creates new wealth; last year, a wealth of \$2,000,000 a day was the record.

With a population of 1,690,000, we have an enrollment of 9,600 students in our state universities, and 7,500 in our denominational schools. Six thousand students attended our state university and agricultural college last year. This is a remarkable showing when compared with Missouri, which has 3,500,000 population and only 3,317 students in her university and agricultural college. Indiana, with about the same population, has 1,961 students in her combined schools.

Few in Jails and Penitentiary

We have only 724 inmates in our state penitentiary, only twelve of whom are women; while Colorado, with half our population, has 800. We have 214 boys in our state reformatory, and a vast majority of the inmates of both penal institutions were transient in our state when they committed their crime. In fact, in our state reformatory we have only eighty-four Kansas boys. The others were residents of other states. And in our Kansas penitentiary we have 152 native Kansans, and the remainder were citizens of other places, or those who had acquired a residence in Kansas.

protect the weak inebriate, and his helpless wife and children, and save the many downward-tending boys and girls.

We may say of alcohol personified, that he is an intruder. He thrusts himself upon many people and into the lives of many helpless ones, uninvited and unwelcomed. He is a demon. He visits only to destroy; and in the language of the prayer of another, "may it be banished beyond the bounds of time and space, into some unknown place, there to feed on the dry buds of nonentity, throughout the endless ages of eternity."

Every true lover of liberty should vote for the banishment of this invader.

Whole Counties Without Poor-Farms

Eighteen counties have no poor-farms; and one of our best counties, Barton, has no use for its poor-farm, but turns it into an asset by renting it. Twenty-nine counties have no inmates in their poor-farms. We had only 625 paupers in the state last year, and they are cared for in the poorhouses of seventy-six counties.

Our state has a total bonded indebtedness of \$370,000, held by the permanent school fund. We have \$169,000 of that indebtedness in cold cash already accumulated, and will have the balance ready to meet the obligation long before the obligation is due.

We boast of no millionaires, though we have billions of wealth, but a cleanly earned wealth more equitably distributed than that of any other state.

Something has contributed to our wonderful prosperity. Something out of the common run of affairs has given us a fifteen per cent increase in our population in the past few years, while older Middle Western states have practically stood still. We have analyzed ourselves, and we are satisfied that prohibition is largely responsible.

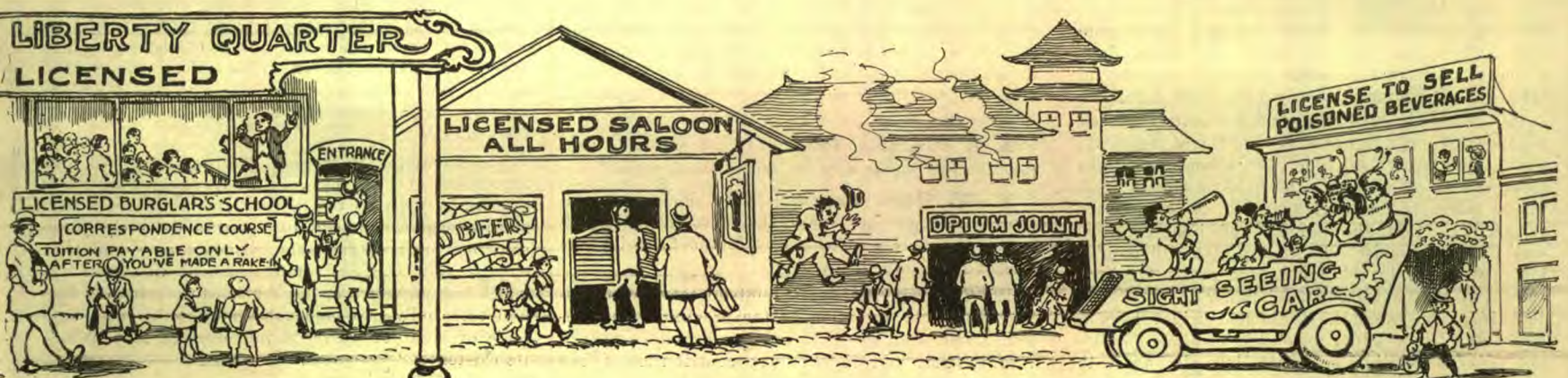
Prohibition and States' Rights

Some object to federal enactments, basing their opinion upon states' rights. The same objection was offered when the problem of slavery was being solved. The proposition that national prohibition is contrary to the whole spirit of our government, sounds like the slavery arguments of seventy-five years ago. Human rights and the welfare of humanity must have preference in the settling of the liquor question.

States' rights must not be permitted to interfere with or stand in the way of human rights, of moral rights and better citizenship. States' rights is a lame contention when balanced against the rights of mother and family, and against an endeavor that can only bring a better condition for the human race.

What to Do with the Distilleries

JUST a suggestion: In the enormous and accelerating increase of automobiles, auto-trucks, motorcycles, and their like, it is greatly feared that the supply of gasoline will run short. Why not supply denatured alcohol? It can be made cheaper than the pure spirits, made of anything that contains starch and sugar, made at a profit so as to compete with gasoline. There is no government duty on denatured alcohol, and it can be made for from eight to twelve cents a gallon. Use the distilleries to help along in life rather than to hinder; to help lift burdens and carry loads rather than to make them.



A Universal Public Menace

By F. L. HOMMEL

EVERYWHERE men are realizing more and more the great barrier the liquor traffic presents to advancement.

In the several provinces of the Dominion of Canada there is evident a great consensus of opinion that the bar is a public menace, and that every man ought to help in the effort to abolish it. In the name of decent civil government, and for the sake of humanity, the manufacture and sale of this destroyer of the race should be banished.

As stated by the Hon. Lloyd-George:

"Wherever you find these poor creatures whose brains are shattered, wherever you find human beings huddled together in wretchedness, wherever you find men living in a condition of vice and crime, they all bear testimony that drink is the prime agency in the creation of all these unsightly masses of pain and degradation; and I say this,—that the government would fail abjectly in its duties if, through any base fear of any force or combination of forces, they would shrink from doing all in their power to cut from the social organism this most malignant growth that drains the vitality of the nation."

The latest statistics show that Canada has fourteen distilleries, twenty-eight malt-houses, sixty-four breweries, seventy-two tobacco manufactories, two hundred sixty-one cigar factories; and the numbers are still increasing. In a recent year there was in

standpoint of the well-being of the Canadian citizenhood."

Thank God for noble men and women whose natures revolt against the flood of intemperance that threatens the safety of their sons and daughters, and who are rising up in the name of the Lord to stand bravely in defense of the glorious cause of temperance.

What Governors of Various States Say

B. B. Comer, Alabama: "Before I entered upon my official duties as governor, while a strong temperance man, I was in no sense of the word a prohibitionist; but after a year as chief executive, I am an intense prohibitionist, having been made so by the mothers, wives, and children who have come to my office for the purpose of securing pardon or stay of execution for their sons, husbands, or fathers, who have been sentenced for murder, committed, in nearly all cases, while under the influence of whisky."

Hoke Smith, Georgia: "It is absolutely impossible to have a permanent decent municipal government where the saloon dominates municipal politics. The elimination of the saloon will help municipal politics everywhere."

John P. Altgeld, Illinois: "These saloons be-

make to the moral, social, and economic welfare of Maine."

Chase Salmon Osborn, Michigan: "The saloon of to-day is a social saprophyte. It has always been a breeding place of lawlessness and a culture ground for vice."

E. F. Noel, Mississippi: "That our prohibition laws do immensely curtail the selling and use of intoxicating liquor is manifest to all intelligent and fair-minded men who have seen our laws tested, and is demonstrated by the immense expenditure of time, money, and work on the part of the brewery and liquor interests in their persistent endeavor to discredit and repeal prohibition legislation. The public sentiment of Mississippi is overwhelmingly in favor of the prohibition of the liquor traffic and the enforcement of the law."

Joseph W. Folk, Missouri: "The saloon is a business the natural tendency of which is toward lawlessness, and the time has come when it will either run the politics of the state or be run out of the politics of the state."

John Burke, North Dakota: "The merchant claims that under prohibition there is more money in the legitimate channels of trade, that collections are better, and people generally buy more. They are better fed, better clothed, better schooled, and are better citizens. Hence the business man becomes a prohibitionist, and prohibition becomes a settled policy in the state."

W. W. Kitchen, North Carolina: "Prohibition has now been in force throughout the state for two years. . . . Morality, industry, and frugality have increased, and politics and government have been to a great extent relieved of one of their most corrupting influences."

Lee Cruce, Oklahoma: "The people of Oklahoma are well satisfied with prohibition. . . . There is more money in the banks now than then. The stores are selling more goods now than then. Real estate is worth more now than then in both town and country. There are more miles of paving and sidewalks now than then, and all Oklahoma is more prosperous to-day than it was when it had open saloons."

T. M. Campbell, Texas: "I believe that the saloon is a bad thing—a thing from which no good can come. Those who vote for a partnership with the saloon, vote for the crack of the pistol in the saloon, and for all the other crimes that follow in the wake of the liquor traffic. Vote for it if you will. I wash my hands of it. The widows and the orphans shall never in the Judgment-day stand up and charge me with the iniquities which overtook them through the saloon. More than \$40,000,000 is paid over the bar in the saloons of Texas annually. That is enough money to build and equip four railroads across the state every year. Abolish the saloon and allow this money to enter the legitimate channels of trade. Wherever it has been tried, the community has blossomed like a rose."

John Cutter, Utah: "The morals of a community are improved by a decreased sale of strong drink. The revenues of a state are increased, because temperance leads to frugality and thrift."

William Hodges Mann, Virginia: "The records of our penitentiary show that the criminal age is below twenty-three. If I am to judge from the applications for pardon I am constantly receiving, from ninety to ninety-five per cent of the crimes for which convicts are confined were committed while under the influence of liquor. I believe that if this temptation could be gotten out of the way of our young men, it would result in the greatest benefit to the state from every point of view."

W. M. O. Dawson, West Virginia: "Do men deplore the rule of corrupt political bosses? It is the saloon that rallies the mass of venal and unpatriotic voters, who constitute the phalanx of the bosses' power. Has crime become rampant on the streets? The saloon is the refuge of the criminals. Does vice seek protection? The saloon effects the arrangement with the policemen who are familiar with its dark secrets and comrades of its debased fraternity."

Ex-Governor Patterson, Tennessee: "All my arguments and all my conclusions, so far as they excused or justified the moral right or policy of the state to legalize the sale of liquor, and thereby give sanction to its ravages on society, were only the empty and hopeless statements of propositions which had no verity or application to a thing wholly and essentially evil, and concerning which no principle of right or liberty should ever be evoked for its existence."



The consumer gets one cent of nutriment out of the \$1.10 paid for beer, besides the poison. It was all in his pocket at first.

Canada an expenditure of \$28,936,782 for liquor, \$25,329,323 for tobacco, a total of \$54,266,105.

It is said that this sum would cover the entire cost of operating our nine provincial governments for the same period. It would pay all the expenses in connection with the administration of justice; build our roads and bridges, wharves and ferries; provide bounties for hospitals; maintain asylums for the care of the insane; sustain the educational department; and pay all other expenses incurred in maintaining our nine provincial governments within the dominion; and would leave a surplus of more than \$14,000,000, which would be sufficient to provide thirty-five thousand families with \$400 each.

In view of this portrayal of facts, it must be self-evident that something should be done to arrest this condition of things and bring about a rapid and decided change.

Organized plans are being made for a strong campaign for temperance reform. Already the cause of temperance is gaining strength in Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Quebec, and Saskatchewan. Many noble men and women have declared themselves determined to unite in a desperate effort to save the fair land of Canada from the curse of the liquor traffic.

In the Dominion Parliament the matter of temperance has been agitated by good men again this year. The papers say that the "Dominion Parliament was a few weeks ago given some figures of the liquor traffic in Canada that were of such serious proportions, that the minister of inland revenue was asked to furnish all the data at the disposal of his department in relation to the output of breweries and the consumption of liquor in general, so that if at all possible, Parliament might have an opportunity to consider seriously the whole question, not only in relation to excise, but also from the

come lounging places where characters and habits of industry are destroyed, where habits of drinking and carousing are formed that pull down not only the individual, but his family; and every time the drunkard and his family sink a notch lower, the moral effect tends to blight the family of the saloon-keeper, the brewer, and the distiller, who created the condition from which this ruin proceeds."

J. Frank Hanly, Indiana: "I bear no malice toward those engaged in the business, but I hate the traffic. I hate its every phase. I hate it for its utter disregard of law, its ruthless trampling of the solemn compacts of state constitutions, for the load it straps to labor's back, for the palsied hands it gives to toil, for its wounds to genius, for the tragedies of its might-have-beens. I hate it for the human wrecks it has caused, the almshouses it peoples, for the prisons it fills, for the insanity it begets, for its countless graves in potters' fields, the mental ruin it imposes upon its victims, for its spiritual blight, for its moral degradation, the crimes it has committed, the homes it has destroyed, the hearts it has broken, the malice it has planted in the hearts of men, for its poison, for its bitterness, for the dead sea fruit with which it starves their souls."

A. B. Cummins, Iowa: "It can safely be said that the less liquor sold the better the morals."

E. W. Hoch, Kansas: "The devil never invented a bigger lie than that the revenue from illegitimate sources is necessary to the financial success of any town or city."

W. T. Cobb, Maine: "I intend to vote in September for the retention of the prohibitory amendment, and shall do this because I believe that a vote to that end is the best contribution I can

Oswald West, Oregon: "I expect to see Oregon made 'dry' this coming election. The people are growing sick and tired of the effects of booze, and the everlasting attempts of the booze element to control the government, and thus use its machinery as a protection for organized vice. You may count on Oregon going 'dry,' and I earnestly hope California will be with us."

H. D. Hatfield, West Virginia: "The people of West Virginia have spoken in an unmistakable voice that they desire the complete elimination of the licensed saloon and all traffic in liquor. A majority of little less than one hundred thousand in favor of state-wide prohibition is decisive and positive, and as chief executive I propose to see that the prohibition laws are rigidly enforced."

What Soldiers Say

Count von Moltke: "Beer is a far more dangerous enemy to Germany than all the armies of France."

Emperor William of Germany, to naval cadets, 1911: "I can assure you that in my twenty-two years of government it has been my experience that a great number of the crimes which were laid before me for decision were to be nine tenths ascribed to the consequences of alcohol. In former days it was reckoned among young men particularly smart to be able to drink and carry a large quantity."

"Those were obsolete views, which were all very well for the Thirty Years' War, but don't do to-day. As you will notice yourselves, in the course of your term on board, service in my fleet has attained a degree of intensity which can hardly be exceeded. It is your task to go through these prodigious efforts in time of peace without being used up, in order that you may be fresh in case of serious events. The next war and the next battle will demand strong nerves on your part. They will be decided by nerves. But these are undermined and endangered from youth upward, by indulgence in alcohol."

"It is one of the questions of the future for our navy and for our nation. If you educate the people to do without alcohol I shall have sensible subjects."

"The nation which takes the smallest quantity of alcohol will win the battles of the future."

What Labor Leaders Say

Samuel Gompers, president American Federation of Labor: "None better know than the so-called leaders in the movement for labor reform, the curse of liquor and the hindrance it is to the better education and activity in that field of operations."

John Mitchell, vice-president A. F. L.: "If a brewery is closed down, in its place springs up a factory. If a saloon is closed, in its place comes a store. It is simply a process well known to union men, the same process as follows the introduction of machinery. It is a readjustment, a changed condition of society. Almost every disturbance in the ranks of organized labor can be traced back to some connection with the saloon."

John B. Lennon, treasurer A. F. L.: "Wage-workers have been the mainstay of the liquor traffic on the North American continent, but, thank God, they are going to knock it out. The saloon does not produce a thing which is a benefit to the human race. It is a non-producer, and must be supported by those who work. Every man and woman should be against the liquor traffic from start to finish."

Thomas L. Lewis, president United Mine Workers: "If you want to know where the miners of America stand upon the temperance question, I'll tell you. In our constitution, we have a clause which forbids any member to sell intoxicants, even at a picnic. That's what we think of the liquor traffic. Some people say that the saloon is a necessary evil. I don't believe in that kind of doctrine. Because the liquor traffic tends to enslave the people, to make them satisfied with improper conditions, and keeps them ignorant, the leaders of the trade-unions are called on to fight the saloon."

P. M. Arthur, of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers: "Every friend of the working man will vote against the saloon every time he gets a chance, and to close it up, not only on Sunday, but upon every day of the week."

What Judges Say

Lord Chief Justice Alverstone, of Great Britain (1909): "Crime costs over £7,000,000 per annum. I have no hesitancy in saying that ninety per cent of the crime of this country (England) is caused by indulgence in strong drink."

Chief Justice Stephen J. Field: "By the general concurrence of every civilized and Christian community, there are few sources of crime and misery equal to the dram-shop, where intoxicating liquors, in small quantities, to be drunk at the time, are sold indiscriminately to all parties applying. The statistics of every state show a greater amount of crime and misery attributable to the use of ardent spirits obtained at these retail liquor saloons than any other source."

Chief Justice Walter Clark, of North Carolina (and he has the figures of the court to bear out his statement): "The state has been dry for two years (1911); and the records for the two years, as compared with the year previous to the enactment of the prohibition law, show that murder in the first degree has declined thirty-two per cent, manslaughter thirty-five per cent, murder in the second degree twenty-one per cent. Larceny has declined forty per cent. Burglary shows a drop of twenty per cent, and the reduction in minor crimes ranges from twenty to fifty-five per cent."

Hammond, the statistician, places California's crime bill at \$39,000,000. \$29,000,000 of that is due to the alcoholic traffic.

gainer a thousandfold in the health, wealth, and happiness of her people."—License Cases versus Howard, 46 United States Supreme Court, page 573.

Let the Courts Work On.—Nebraska has a mighty good law to the effect that saloon-keepers are liable for damage resulting from their sale of liquor, and that wife and children may legally lay claim to damage when the husband and father has become a habitual drunkard. Under this law, a Mrs. Bulger sued a saloon-keeper, Prenica, of Nebraska City, for damages, and the courts awarded her \$5,000. The case was carried to the United States supreme court. Prenica's appeal was dismissed, as the Nebraska law was not unconstitutional. We wish every state would follow Nebraska. If liquor dealers paid the damage wrought by their business, that business would be annihilated. Another recent decision by the federal supreme court makes most of northern Minnesota "dry" under the old "Indian Liquor Treaty" provisions. It is said that the United States supreme court, on no less than twelve occasions, has declared that there is no inherent right in a citizen to sell intoxicating liquors; and the same decision practically has been made by twenty-two states and the District of Columbia. Here is an utterance by the highest judicial body in the country: "No legislature can bargain away the public health or public morals. The people themselves can not do it, much less their servants."

Liquor Business and Labor

Compiled from United States Census Reports
(See Special Reports, 1905, Manufactures, Part 1, Table 3)

What Ten of the Leading Industries Do for the Workers, and What the Liquor Business Does Not Do	No. of wage-earners employed	No. employed for each \$1,000,000 invested
Steam railway cars and shop construction	236,900	1,612
Women's clothing	115,705	1,563
Boots and shoes	149,924	1,222
Knit goods and hosiery	103,715	973
Men's clothing	137,190	896
Lumber and timber	404,626	783
Furniture	110,133	721
Cotton goods	310,458	513
Foundry and machine-shop products	348,380	412
Steel works and rolling-mills	207,562	296
Distilled, vinous, and malt liquors	57,461	91

All manufactures, capital..... \$12,686,265,673 Manufacture of liquors, capital... \$631,447,598
All manufactures employ..... 5,470,321 Manufacture of liquors employs.. 57,461

All other manufactures, with \$12,054,818,075 capital, employ 5,412,860 wage-earners, or 451 wage-earners to every \$1,000,000 capital invested.
The manufacture of liquors employs but 91 wage-earners to each \$1,000,000 capital invested. At the same rate as other manufactures, the liquor business ought to employ 284,581 wage-earners. At the lowest rate, 296 to the million, it ought to employ 186,776. Its greed ought to sentence it to death.

One Million Dollars

DO you know, reader, that the liquor interests plan to spend one million dollars in California to perpetuate the liquor traffic, with all of its evils? That is what they voted to do here in California some time ago, and the recent national association of liquor men in Washington affirmed the decision made by the California liquor men, and voted to assist them in raising the million dollars.

That ought to show to the voters of California something of the immense profits that go to the distillers and the brewers. The wholesalers derive great profits also. Some of the saloon-keepers receive less, and some of them barely live. But the whole of the tremendous profit must be paid by the man who drinks. He gets out of it not dollars, lands, gorgeous palaces, expensive automobiles, and all the other accessories and appurtenances of wealth. He gets from it loss of manhood, disease, wreck of home, rags, poverty, immorality, criminality, and at last destruction.

The temperance forces have not one million dollars to spend; but on election day, it is not dollars we count, but ballots, unless the dollars buy ballots. Cast an unbought ballot for prohibition and prosperity.

Professor Hahnel says "three hundred out of every one thousand babies born in Bavaria, the greatest beer-drinking nation, are born dead." Yet brewers advertise beer as a health drink.

"IF A LOSS OF REVENUE SHOULD AC- crue to the United States from a diminished consumption of ardent spirits, she will be a

Two Plagues.—The great white plague, tuberculosis, kills 100,000 persons a year. \$8,000,000 was spent last year to destroy it and prevent its further spread. All are working to destroy it. Plague two, the liquor traffic, kills yearly from 500,000 to 700,000. It is regulated, licensed to destroy. There is legislation for it. In many cases, it is increasing its hellish work. Suppose that 200,000 doctors, 200,000 nurses, 50,000 grave-diggers, 10,000 casket and coffin makers, should petition Congress, petition legislatures, demand of politicians, that tuberculosis must not be stamped out. Their trades, professions, prosperity, demand that the plague be left at liberty, just licensed and regulated. A worldwide cry of horror would arise. But that is what we do with the worse plague of the liquor traffic.

We have not said all we wished to say in this issue. We have been forced to leave out articles and poems that we would have been only too glad to use, and which will be used in later issues of this journal. We have been compelled to shorten, abridge, condense, and blue pencil, till it hurt to the quick, articles which herein appear. Some of these will be published in full in future numbers. We have aimed at one thing, whether we have hit it or not; namely, to show that from every human consideration, the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors—the entire liquor traffic—should be prohibited by law and prohibited forever. We have tried to show that it would be better for the victim of drink, better for his family, better for the people in general, better for the liquor dealers themselves if they would see it so, if the traffic were prohibited. Have we succeeded in our aim? Then, reader, help us to circulate the paper.

What Prohibition Has Done for Woodland

A Story Which Could Be Duplicated in General by Many "Dry" Towns

From Facts Furnished by Mr. W. F. Mixon, Editor of the Woodland Mail

WOODLAND, in Yolo County, California, had in 1910 a population of 3,187. It became "dry" on August 1, 1911, by a majority of 36. In the time between the election and the closing of the saloons, the local option law became effective,



"The Palm," a notorious saloon and steam beer joint of the "wet" days of Mountain View. It was moved away to give place to the fine concrete building shown in the middle column. These structures are good illustrations of a "wet" and a "dry" town.

and the saloons then called another election. At this time, the women having a right to vote, the "dry" majority was increased to 318. Conditions improved from the very start. More cash business was reported by the business men, and the volume of trade at least was as great. Seventeen saloons were closed, but other lines of business filled vacated buildings. Rents, instead of falling, actually increased. New fronts were put in practically all the business houses, and a general clean-up followed.

In about three years the building inspector reported 300 new structures of one sort or another that had been erected. Two notable ones are the high school and manual training building, costing \$110,000, and the new Porter Block, brick and steel, costing \$80,000.

Bank Statement, from Published Statements Under Bank Commissioners Law

August 1, 1911, Woodland went "dry."	
January 7, 1911, all bank deposits in Woodland aggregated	\$2,843,756.95
February 9, 1912, bank deposits amounted to	3,087,590.67
Increase for 13 months	243,833.72
More than \$727 increased deposits for each banking day of the period.	
The town continued dry, and deposits grew. February 2, 1914, after two years, six months, and two days of no-saloon régime, including two successive droughts and consequent crop failures, the deposits aggregated	3,911,276.98
Increase from February 9, 1912....	823,686.31
770 banking days, at nearly \$1,100 a day.	

To summarize:

Banking resources January 7, 1911	\$5,407,890.22
Bank resources December 24, 1913	6,699,982.03
Increase	1,292,091.81

Postal Business

1911	\$16,306.12
1913	17,727.82

Population

1910	3,187
Census December, 1912	5,320
Increase, 2,133, or 67 per cent.	

City jail practically empty, and used principally for free lodgings for tramps.

Yolo County Prisoners

The annual report of the sheriff of Yolo County for the year ending July 1, 1913, shows the following facts concerning the county prisoners:

From Dunnigan, a "dry" town	2
From Davis, a "dry" town	4
From Winters, a "dry" city	1
From Woodland, a "dry" city (population 5,000)	27
From Broderick, a "wet" town	129

Broderick, a small "wet" town, supplied nearly four times as many prisoners for the county jail as all the remainder of Yolo County. "Booze and crime are twin sisters."

Taxes

During the "wet" years 1903 to 1913 the tax rate ran as follows:

1903, 1904, 1905	\$1.25
1906	1.28
1907	1.35
1908, 1909	1.15
1910	.74
1911	1.20
1912	1.30
1913	1.25

The last three years were "dry" years. The reason why 1910 was so low is that there was a surplus in the treasury, and the "wet" town board drew on that so as to make a low tax rate. The expenditures were as great as other years. The average city tax rate in seven years of saloon rule, 1903-1909, was \$1.24 on the \$100. The average rate for 1911-1914 was \$1.235 on the \$100. With much more money spent on streets and water and sewer extensions and city lighting, the average rate since the town went "dry" is less than from 1903 to 1909 inclusive, when the city had the yearly revenue of \$6,800 from the saloons. The foregoing statement is absolutely correct. The estimate of the 1914 taxes, which are not yet levied, is based on the statement of the mayor, J. O. Maxwell.

"Vote 'Dry' for Me"

NEVER mind the place or the true names. Apart from this, the story is true. An election for a "dry" town is impending. The loss-of-revenue and grass-grow-in-the-street arguments are strongly used. An old drunkard accosts the manager of a factory, with "How are you going to vote, Smith?" "To vote out the saloons will increase our taxes," said the manager. "I guess, Jim, I'll vote 'wet.'"



A business block in Mountain View, California, containing two good stores and a fine hall, occupying the space where once stood, in the "wet" days, the notorious "Palm" steam beer joint. On the opposite corner is a new bank. Both of these fine buildings were born of the "dry."

"Don't do it, Smith," said the slave of drink. "Vote 'dry' for me."

"Do you think," said the manager to the writer, "that after such a plea as that, I could vote 'wet'? Taxes or no taxes, I vote 'dry.'" May the mighty appeal of the drunkard's need and the need of his family reach the hearts of the voters in this crisis.

What Presidents of the United States Say

The "Presidents' Declaration"

IN 1834 Edward C. Delavan, of Albany, New York, secured the signature of James Madison to the "declaration" given below. He subsequently presented the same document to every succeeding president down to and including Andrew Johnson, with the exception of William Henry Harrison, and secured the signature of each thereto. Mr. Harrison died before Mr. Delavan had an opportunity to present the paper to him.

"Being satisfied from observation and experience, as well as from medical testimony, that ardent spirits, as a drink, is not only needless, but hurtful, and that the entire disuse of it would tend to promote the health, the virtue, and the happiness of the community, we hereby express our conviction, that should the citizens of the United States, and especially all young men, discontinue the use of it, they would not only promote their own personal benefit, but the good of the country, and of the world.

"James Madison.
"James Monroe.
"John Quincy Adams.
"Andrew Jackson.
"Martin Van Buren.
"John Tyler.
"James K. Polk.
"Zachary Taylor.
"Millard Fillmore.
"Franklin Pierce.
"James Buchanan.
"Abraham Lincoln.
"Andrew Johnson."

John Adams: "Several country towns within my observation have at least a dozen taverns and retailers. Here the time, the money, the health, and the modesty of most that are young, and of many that are old, are wasted; here diseases, vicious habits, bastards, and legislators, are frequently born."—Works of John Adams, by Charles Francis Adams, volume 2, page 85.

Thomas Jefferson: "Were I to commence my administration again, with the knowledge which, from experience, I have acquired, the first question which I would ask, with regard to every candidate for public office, should be, Is he addicted to the use of ardent spirit?"—Fourth Report American Temperance Union (1840), "Permanent Temperance Documents," page 232.

Abraham Lincoln: "The liquor traffic is a cancer in society, eating out its vitals and threatening destruction, and all attempts to regulate it will prove abortive. There must be no attempts to regulate the cancer. It must be eradicated, not a root must be left behind; for until this is done, all classes must continue in danger of becoming victims of strong drink."

William McKinley: "The liquor traffic is the most degrading and ruinous of all human pursuits. By legalizing this traffic, we agree to share with the liquor seller the responsibilities and evils of his business. Every man who votes for license becomes of necessity a partner to the liquor traffic and all its consequences."

William H. Taft: "He who drinks is deliberately disqualifying himself for advancement. Personally I refuse to take such a risk. I do not drink."

Theodore Roosevelt: "The business tends to produce criminality in the population at large, and lawbreaking among the saloon-keepers themselves. When the liquor men are allowed to do as they wish, they are sure to debauch not only the body social, but the body politic also."

Pertinent Facts Regarding the Wine Grape Industry

(Continued from page 5)

loss. This is possible on a large vineyard only by foregoing a reasonable rate of interest on the money invested, or by paying the deficit from some other source, such as the increase of value of the land. On a small vineyard, where the owner does most of the work, this form of unselfishness can be carried still further. He may not only obtain no returns on any capital invested in his place, but he may fail to obtain even current rates of wages for his own time and labor. In other words, he would be better off financially if he gave his vineyard away and worked for the man he gave it to."—Monthly Bulletins 2 and 3, March and April, 1913, page 483 and onward.

Mr. Frank T. Swett, of Martinez, quoted in the same document, intimates loss. He says:

"The actual cost of growing wine grapes in the interior, on average land, including interest on the investment, and taxes, is probably not less than



April 8, 1912, Mountain View, California, voted "dry." The saloons closed July 8, 1912. After the election, the leading saloon-keeper displayed in his windows in the above building a coffin draped in black, candles at the head and foot, with the legend, "Mountain View is Dead." The building is now the largest furniture store in town, an establishment which did not exist before. See tract, "Story of a Dry Town," if you wish to learn of its post mortem functions.

\$12.00 a ton. At \$6.00 a ton, the prevalent price, there is a heavy loss."

He also says (see Bulletin referred to above, page 497) that the grape grower "should hold himself free to dig out his vineyard and substitute some crop that will net a real profit if he decides to do so. If his vineyard bears only average crops, he may do better to gradually reduce his vineyard acreage and work into alfalfa and other lines of production."

Mr. H. F. Stoll, a leading wine man, commissioner at large on the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners, said:

"One of the most serious difficulties which we must overcome if we hope to compete successfully with France, Italy, Germany, Spain, and Portugal in the wine market of the world is the labor problem. This fall, pickers were at a premium in the vineyards; and as a result, prohibitive prices had to be paid to Japs, Hindus, and other available help. But with the opening of the Panama Canal, it is expected that the influx of immigration from southern Europe will help adjust the vexing problem."

According to Mr. Stoll, his hope for wine grapes rests in what has been called pauper labor from Europe. These things were said a little before the "Dry Federation" movement of California had birth.

The wine grape industry is now used as a blind to save the liquor traffic. Do not be misled or deceived by sophistry and false claims.

Mr. C. T. Clark, an old resident of Napa County, one of the greatest wine grape counties in the state, himself a former grower of wine grapes, says:

"The well-informed would not invest in such property to-day. The business is a delusion and a snare. It is what the wine interests represent, there would be no need to call on the legislature to give \$35,000 a year to bolster up the business; and if it was an honest business, the United States revenue office would not be defrauded as it has been."

Wine grapes will make good grape juice or grape sirup. Wine grapes may be dried and fed to hogs at a greater profit than to make them into wine. Wine grape-vines may be grafted with table grapes at a profit. The loss by prohibition will be comparatively small. The gain will be gigantic.

The Whisky Interests as Taxpayers

By A. O. TAIT
Editor "Signs of the Times"

THE last brewers' year-book is authority for the statement that the internal revenue from malt liquors for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, was \$65,245,544.40, and from distilled spirits \$157,542,063.70, or a total of \$222,787,608.10.

This vast sum of money is paraded before our eyes, and we are excitedly asked what the government would do if this revenue were cut off. We are also told of the large additional sums that are paid into city and town treasuries by the license fees of the saloon.

A Look at the Other Side

To care for the product of the saloon has cost, in some localities, as high as ten dollars additional for each dollar paid in by the whisky men. Not very profitable to have some one give you a dollar when you immediately have to put ten more with it and turn around to spend it on the product of the donor!

Who Does Pay the Revenue?

But all this to one side. Do the liquor interests in reality pay any revenue after all? In order for this whisky revenue to be paid, men must flock to the saloons and drink. The money spent in the saloon, in myriads of cases is taken directly away from suffering mothers and children. It is money that these should have for bread and clothing and for fuel to keep them warm.

In order to supply the necessities of the home, the frail wife of the drunkard is often driven to the wash-tub to earn any pittance that she can. And even the money that she gets by her grinding toil is often snatched out of her hand and carried away to the saloon under the spell of the alcohol demon that possesses her husband.

Money that is taken and used in this way is the worst kind of blood-money. And yet much of what the liquor men get with which to pay their enormous revenue must come in this cursed way.

Then let it be affirmed that, after all, the liquor interests are not paying this big revenue. Instead, they use the demon of appetite to seize the money that ought to give bread to starving children, provide clothing for the shivering bodies, and supply the necessities of the suffering wife; and after getting their money in this cruel way, they wish us to regard it as a necessary and beneficial revenue.

Let us not be deceived by such sophistries. Let us as men stand up and pay whatever tax is necessary to support our government, local and national. Let us as men refuse to allow the saloon to col-

lect our taxes from suffering women and starving and naked children.

Tear the cloak from the hideous falsehood. Let the fact be seen, in all its ugliness, that every dollar of liquor revenue should be labeled with "Murder," "Vice," "Robbery," "Starvation and Nakedness of Children," "Sorrow and Suffering for Helpless Women."

Efficiency Demanded

WHETHER the slaves of drink appreciate it or not, the fact is that the great commercial concerns of the country are shutting out of their employ the men that drink. They are doing this largely for three reasons,—efficiency, reliability, safety. Alcohol makes a man feel that he is more efficient, can do more and do it better. Actual scientific tests demonstrate to the contrary. It is the old fact told centuries ago by the wise king. "Wine is a mocker: . . . whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise." The man who drinks can not do as much nor do it as well as the same man sober.

The man who drinks is unreliable. He serves two masters, the one for his daily, weekly, or monthly wage, the other as a slave. And the slave-driver is the dominant factor. The word of a drunkard can not be relied upon, even if he intends to speak the truth. His mind, his faculties, his senses, are

Population to Liquor Dealers

(Some of the samples, highest and lowest)
From United States Census, 1910

State	Population in State	No. Liquor Dealers in State	Population to Liquor Dealer
Nevada	81,875	1,621	50
California	2,377,549	19,249	123
Montana	376,053	3,035	123
Alaska	64,356	446	144
New York	9,113,614	37,047	246
Georgia	2,609,121	1,920	1,322
Massachusetts	3,366,416	5,662	594
Oklahoma	1,657,155	1,842	899
Mississippi	1,797,114	891	2,016
Virginia	2,061,612	1,828	1,127

We have not noted others equally favorable. Nevada is the worst—one liquor dealer to 50 of the population! California and Montana, one liquor dealer to 123 of the population. Compare Georgia with California. Is it not time that men swept away this parasitic business that is sucking their very life-blood?

perverted. His moral perceptions are blunted. Business is finding it out. It wants reliable men—men on the job when it is time to begin work, men who will speak the truth, men who are sober and right-minded, reliable men.

Safety in factories, with great and powerful machinery, on railways, and elsewhere, demands cool-headed, wise-acting men, whose brains are not muddled with alcohol, whose keen observation and moral perceptions are not under the inhibitions of the toxic poisons of whisky or beer or wine.

Hence over thirty railways in the United States consider liquor drinking sufficient cause for dismissal. Companies like the Standard Oil and its distributing firms, and many, many others, are examples of this. Japan, Russia, the United States, demand that their navies shall be free from it. Military men the world over are working to the same end. Even many saloon-keepers demand totally abstinent bartenders. It is condemned almost everywhere. It is time for the traffic to go. Help it along into oblivion.

Repudiates Liquor Business

A DESPATCH from Pittsburg states that Jacob Friday, a liquor dealer, recently died, leaving an estate valued at \$250,000 made from the sale of liquor.

He stipulated, in his will, that "any beneficiary of his will who should hereafter directly or indirectly engage in the liquor business should forfeit all interest in his estate."

This was his honest estimate of the traffic as he faced death.

Do you drink, friend? Science has demonstrated, by actual test, that the man who drinks, loses in memory, in application to his work, in concentration of mind upon his task, in effectiveness of service, in shortening of useful years. In brief, he loses mentally, physically, morally. Do you drink? If so, why not quit it forever? You are a man now. Be a better, a more useful man.

Signs of the Times

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The following leaflets are filled with facts, statistics, and experiences that appeal to the indifferent or even the enemy of this temperance movement that is now sweeping the land. They are selling by the hundreds of thousands. Help in passing them along.

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An answer to the claim that the California grape industry would be ruined and 170,000 acres of land made barren by prohibition. Sixteen pages. Price, \$1.00 a hundred.

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A four-page leaflet, containing a graphic story of a town as it was with seven saloons, and the results two years after the saloons were closed. Price, 25 cents a hundred.

Why Does the Saloon Exist?

The physical, social, industrial, and personal rights aspects of the liquor business are dealt with in this tract. It is one of the strongest documents produced in favor of prohibition. Price, \$1.00 a hundred.

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Tremendous arraignments of the liquor dealers by the opponents of prohibition. Price, 50 cents a hundred.

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC

America's Drink Bill

(Continued from page 6)

average of forty-five gallons each, at an average annual cost of forty dollars each to the drinkers.

Counting five as the average family, it costs each family in the United States more than \$100 a year—that is, \$100 a year paid for a deceptive curse. But half of the families do not drink. The rest of the families in the United States pay on the average \$200 a year.

That sum would buy ten loaves of bread for each family, for every day in the year, with a fruit loaf thrown in now and then.

It would buy five quarts of milk each day for a year, for each of these families.

It would buy ten suits of clothes, at twenty dollars a suit.

It would buy fifty pairs of shoes, at four dollars a pair.

The average family drink bill for the drinkers of the United States, counting them at one half the population, could buy with the two hundred dollars spent for liquor:

Four loaves of bread daily for a year, \$73.00; 5 pairs of shoes, at \$3.00 a pair, \$15.00; 5 hats, at \$2.00 each, \$10.00; 5 suits of clothing, at \$15.00 each, \$75.00; and have a balance for other necessities of life of \$27.00.

Why will not those who drink, many of whose families are in want and misery, stop the fearful drain, by putting the temptation out of the way forever, and spend their money for needed things? How the buying of more shoes, and clothes, and hats, and furniture, etc., would stimulate trade, and relieve business depression!

The preeminently overwhelming cause of hard times is the drink traffic.

All are interested in it, for it touches all somewhere.

It increases crime.
It increases disease.
It increases public expenses.
It corrupts politics.
It promotes inefficiency.
It increases your taxation.

It demands more hospitals, and institutions for the insane, the inebriates, the defective, the diseased—the victims strewn in the path of alcohol.

It demands more jails, more police, more constables, more courts. And you have to help foot the bills.

It is destroying the young manhood and womanhood of America.

Directly or indirectly, or both, with all its voluminous and multitudinous and colossal curses, it touches you. But if not for your own sake, for the sake of the other man, for the sake of the conscience and country, aye, for the sake of the liquor dealer himself, demand the prohibition of the liquor traffic.

Every principle of political economy, justice to the drunkard's wife, and to his more than orphaned children, demand the abolition of the liquor traffic.

Justice to the taxpayers of nation, state, county, and city demands the abolition of the liquor traffic.

Safety of the country politically demands the abolition of the liquor traffic, which has debauched politics, degraded statesmen, and put a thousand stains on the national escutcheon.

Regard for suffering humanity, some portion of which can only cry, in their rum-engendered suffering, demands that the traffic

in curse-breeding alcoholic drink should be abolished, root and branch.

For the sake of humanity, help us to dethrone the monster.

Destroy the Destroyer

IF you had admitted into your household, and sumptuously supported, one who you thought was a friend, but who years afterward was demonstrated to be the worst enemy of your family—physically, mentally, morally—would you be doing wrong to cast him out?

Granted that he had beautified his apartments gorgeously in your ample, hospitable home, and that he called apartments and furnishing his, you know that it all came from you, that he is entitled to none of it. Much of it was blood-money sucked by the vampire from the hearts of your children. Every consideration of justice and fatherhood would

Is it wrong to put out of business that business which has destroyed more businesses, and put more men out of business, than anything else save death, whose chief lieutenant the liquor business is?

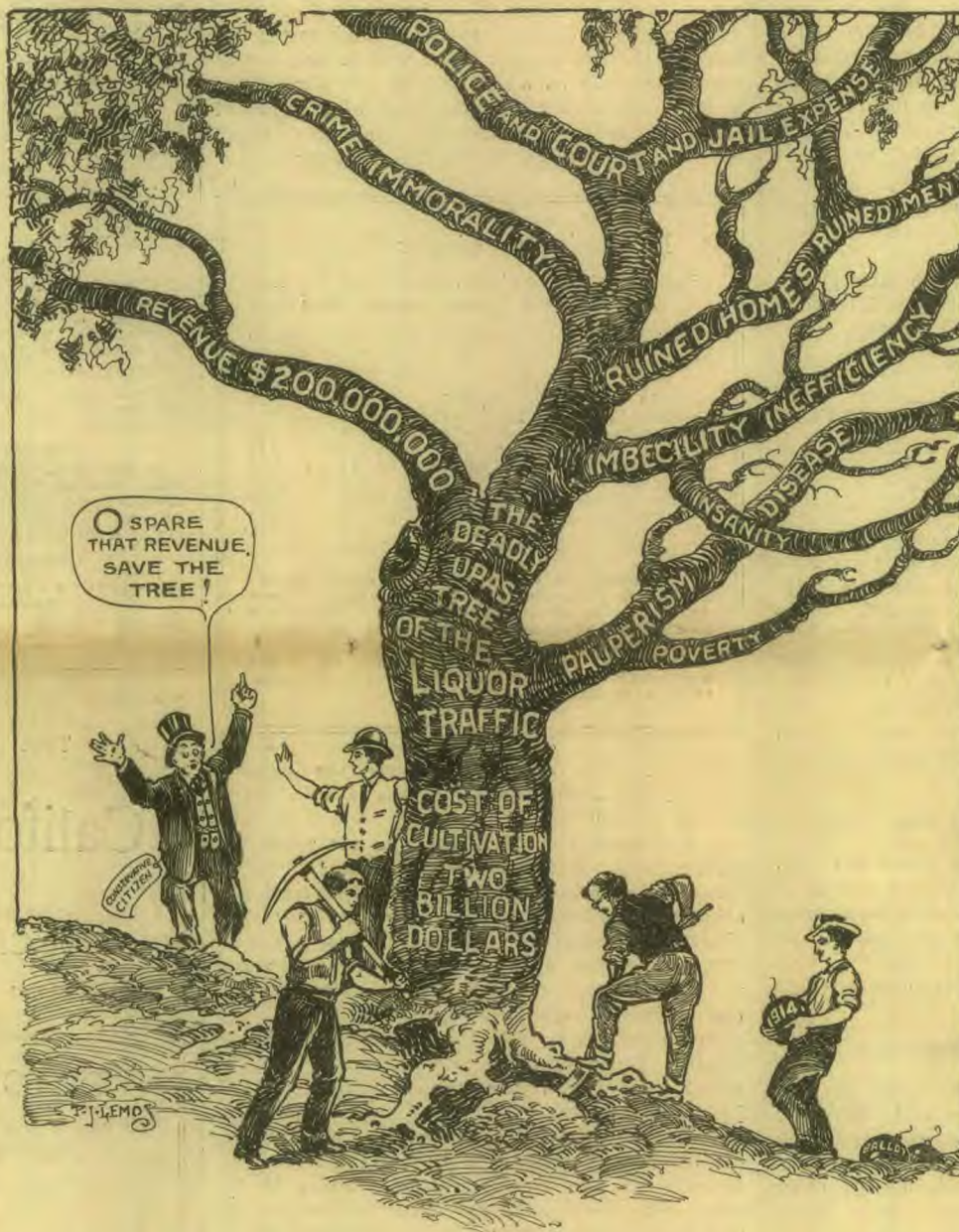
The verdict ought to be, Put out of business forever the business which puts so many out of business.

Destroy the destroyer.

The Mighty Helper

THE appeal of this paper is for prohibition. But before prohibition comes to many in this land, there are weary years, and months, and days, and hours, of temptation in the path of victory or defeat. Let us tell you of the One "mighty to save," who will forgive the past, who will take the feet from the mire and the clay, who will set them upon the rock, who will put a new song in your mouth, who will establish your goings, who will walk with you—Jesus the Son of God, the sinners' Friend. His grace is sufficient. Believe it. He can take away the appetite forever. He will take it away if you believe, unless He wants you to learn to battle for victory. Then He will give you grace to conquer. There is help in Him. Go to Him, just as you are. Tell Him all about it. He died to help you. His ears are open to your prayers. His hand is outstretched to help. He died to save you. Let Him do it. He will give you a new heart, a new spirit, a new life. Listen: "Come now, and let us reason together, saith the Lord: though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool. If ye be willing and obedient, ye shall eat the good of the land." Isa. 1: 18, 19. "He will have compassion upon us; He will subdue our iniquities." Micah 7: 19. "Believe on the Lord Jesus, and thou shalt be saved." Acts 16: 31. Enslaved reader, whoever you are, there is the freedom of noble manhood in our Lord Jesus Christ.

Last year, the wine growers of California had made plans to turn their wine production into a non-alcoholic product after the manner of a new Italian discovery. But they have craftily deferred their project till another year, in order to give them something to howl about during the campaign.—The New Republic, May 22, 1914.



demand that the destroyer of your home be destroyed.

But, reader, that is what the liquor traffic is to California, to New York, to Oregon, to Washington, to the United States, to the world.

A mighty whine goes up from the liquor dealer, that it is unjust to destroy his business. From men who have not thought it out and thought it through, the whine is echoed in a plea for compensation to this destroyer of property and men and women and homes. "You must not put men out of business, you must not destroy this liquor business, which runs into multi-millions."

But look at the men, the businesses, that the liquor business has destroyed, the men it has put out of work, the women it has ruined physically and morally, the homes it has wrecked, the criminals it has made, the mighty pit in whose abysmal depths so many dead hopes are buried. Look at these and a thousand other broods of evil spawned in the fertile, reeking vat of the liquor business.

For help in suggestions, in pertinent paragraphs, in illustrations and statistical pointers, we wish to give credit to the helpful "Prohibition Year Books," the "Anti-Saloon League Year Books," and to the temperance press in general. We bid them all Godspeed in their work for humanity.

Cooperation

THERE are great things in this paper, mighty, convincing facts. What shall be the limit of its circulation?

Many will gladly circulate it who can not pay for it. Many have not time to circulate it who can pay for it. Let us cooperate. We shall be glad to do all in our power to unite these two arms of effectiveness in this campaign. Address Cooperation Corner, SIGNS OF THE TIMES, Mountain View, California.

The price of this paper is five cents a copy; 5 to 30 copies, three cents each; 40 or more copies, two and one half cents each. Address Pacific Press, Mountain View, California.